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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 238. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Oct.	Malwa	125000	.....	..
17th "	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000	.....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	8000	.....	..
21st "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	.....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	.....	..
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	.....	..

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5148	18th Oct.	27th Oct
Kirin Maru.	B. Tsuda	3808	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
Jiusen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6265	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

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Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

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Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

56, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris	A&C	9239	15th "	17th March.
City of Lahore	A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall	A&C	5321	....	26th March.
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo	A&C	..	21st "	....
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	8th May.	10th "
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
LINGA,	3,125.	Mon. 12th Oct.	11 a.m.,	P. B., D. and C. M.
DWARKA,	1,695,	Thurs. 15th Oct.	9 a.m.,	‡C. M.
LHASA,	2,184,	Fri. 16th Oct.	6 a.m.,	Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
‡Cutch Mandvi.
*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 15th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about 15th October calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

10th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Marsilia	5091	J. Thomson	21st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Keiso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6389		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April "
S. S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Keiso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or, T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
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New Rock Crystal set Diamonds Pendants
New Tulle Bow and Velvet Neckslides
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New Diamond an fancy Stone Drop Necklets
New Gold and Enamel Lockets
New Designs in Jewelled Rings
New Platinum and gold fancy Bracelets
New Designs in drop Earrings
New Gold and Platinum Brooches
New Gold and Ename Buttons and Links.

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JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

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INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:
No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

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FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltie"
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Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
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Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
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MOTOR CAR
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BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK

ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
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INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVED FUND 19,250,000

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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Port, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) ...	Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion, every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best examination results. 50, Esplanade Road. 832

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort, suites of single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED—SITUATION by a young man experienced in WEAVING, DYEING and BLEACHING with good testimonials. Apply to Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4041

WANTED an 18 lakhs loan at Rs. 5 pc., p.a., interest, by mortgaging an estate in Behar Province, yielding a nett yearly income of Rs. 1,80,000.—Apply to JAGANNATH PRASAD, Financial Agent, Kucha Pati Ram, Delhi. 2631

WANTED.—(1) A thoroughly qualified SUPERVISOR and ESTIMATOR for INDOOR WORK, able to make sketches and drawings and take out quantities. Pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 p.m. according to qualifications.

(2) A thoroughly qualified DRAFTSMAN pay Rs. 80 p.m. rising to Rs. 100.

Men with long experience of Railway Engineering work only need apply.

Apply with testimonials to,

The Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay. 4097

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Manager, only those need apply who have practical business experience. Pay up to Rs. 75 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Undersigned up to 20th of October, 1914.

MADHAO RAO PAWAR,
Manager,
Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery,
2632 Morar, Gwaliar.

WANTED a LADY Teacher for the post of Head Mistress, A. V. Middle School for Girls, Kashmiri Mohullah, on a salary of Rs 100 per mensem plus Rs.30, per mensem conveyance allowance.

Applicants must be in possession of an intermediate pass and those who have undergone a course of training will be preferred.

The applicants should note the following points when sending in their applications.

(1) They must have resided at least 3 years in the United Provinces.

(2) They must attach copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to their application.

The application must reach undersigned by the 16th October, 1914, at latest.

W. E. BOTTING,
Secretary, Municipal Board, Lucknow.
2630

WANTED for the P. W. Workshops, Madras, a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for 12 months. Salary Rs. 350 mensem with no allowances or free quarters.

Qualifications—a knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, theoretical and practical, Mechanical Drawing and Estimating. Workshop practice, Foundry Work and erection. Ability to control labour and shops during temporary absence of Superintendent. A knowledge of Tamil is desirable. Applications stating age and qualifications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be submitted to the Supg. Engineer, V Circle Public Works Department, Madras by the 15th October.

A. H. MORIN,
Supg. Egnineer, V. Circle.
30th September, 1914. 2623

WANTED.

WANTED—An European F. A. or B. A., also a trained Kindergarten teacher for Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2633

WANTED an ASSISTANT SUBSCRIPTION CLERK. One with previous experience in newspaper office preferred. Good hand writing essential. Apply to "A. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2660

WANTED a BILLET by young Anglo-Indian in any capacity, not afraid of Hard work. Will take up what offers.

Apply J. T. BROWN, RLY. HOTEL. 4093

COMPOUNDER, GOAN, English speaking, good experience and testimonials, seeks engagement, Bombay or outstation. Apply Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4091

WANTED a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of a profitable going concern. Agreement will be made on sound basis favourable to the lender of the amount. For further particulars. Apply Box No. 936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4077

AN experienced PIECE GOODS MERCHANT in E. J. Market with a shop of his own is willing to sell local or foreign goods on commission or on terms suitable to both parties. Answer to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4069

WANTED a LADY DRESS-MAKER, with experience in cutting and all kinds of needlework. She must be of middle age and able to take charge of a new business. Apply with copies of testimonials to the POPULAR EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, 6 Burrows Lane, Dabul, Bombay. 4094

WANTED a Science graduate and one in Arts, strong in English and History for the Lyall Collegiate School, Balrampur, trained or experienced hands preferred. Pay according to qualifications from Rs. 70 to Rs. 110, with Provident Fund benefit. Apply with credentials to the Head Master, stating the minimum pay that would be accepted. 2639

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. There is a vacancy in the Chemical Laboratory for one Research Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry. Stipend Rs. 70-7-140, with free quarters. Candidates must be Graduates in Science of some Indian University and preference will be given to one with post graduate laboratory experience.

Applications accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, should be submitted to the Professor of Chemistry at once.

PRINCIPAL and
Professor of Chemistry,
Punjab Agriculture College,
Lyallpur.
2640

WANTED for the office of the Superintending Engineer Central Division, Poona, a thoroughly experienced Draughtsman and Estimator, with a working knowledge of the different processes for reproducing plans. Sound knowledge of English essential. Other things being equal, preference would be given to a man who had had charge of a big drawing office and understands the management of men. Pay Rs. 110-5-140.

Apply with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Central Division, Poona. 2641

WANTED—A FEW Supervisors for Roads and Buildings; Salary from O. S. Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem (B. G. Rs. 100—O. S. Rs. 117 approximately). The appointments are temporary and terminable at one month's notice but good subordinates have chance of securing permanent appointments when vacancies occur.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience, etc, should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914.

Preference will be given to those applicants who know Urdu.

M. KARAMAT ULLAH, B.A., F.C.H.,
Superintending Engineer.
General Branch, Hyderabad, Deccan.
2642

RANGOON HIGH SCHOOL:—The Government of Burma has sanctioned the creation of the following posts in the Rangoon Government High School:—

(1) one 3rd Grade Mastership on Rs. 250-10-300, per mensem.

(2) one 4th Grade Mastership on Rs. 200-10-250 per mensem.

Applications, in the first instance by letter, are invited from University graduates, and special importance will be attached to the possession of professional qualifications and proficiency in Athletics.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned and should arrive not later than the 19th October 1914.

A. C. J. BALDWIN, I.E.S.,
Principal, High and Normal School,
RANGOON.
Dated the 17th September, 1914.
2643

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE MOTOR CAR second-hand two-seater in good running order. Rs. 1,600 cash. Near offer accepted. Inquire 41, Medow Street, Fort. 4078

FOR SALE Few NEW EMPIRE TYPE-WRITERS Models No. 1 and 2 of all sizes, to be cleared off at reasonable rates. Cash terms. Apply to "A. B. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4095

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS COACH FACTORY office, Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4090

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Ducketti East Street Poona, or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son, Government and Public Auctioners, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3964.

FOR SALE.—Owner gone Home. 20 H. P. "VAUXHALL" Car, 4-cylinder, dual ignition, roomy 5-seater special touring body with Aster back seat screen, spare wheel and usual fittings.—Recently thoroughly overhauled—Cost over Rs. 10,000 will accept Rs. 5,500. Apply 873 C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3839

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-3 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims fully equipped, silent running, economic upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3979

FOR SALE.—LARGE BLOCKS of BUILDINGS in Nesbit Road. Rent Rs. 800 per month. Price Rs. 80,000.

Blocks of Buildings in Khatwadi Main Road, No. 2. Rent Rs. 335. Price Rs 60,000.

At Khandalla. Bungalow with 9 3/8 acres. Rent Rs., 60. Price Rs. 10,000.

Also good Bungalows in Bangalore from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 15,000.

Apply sharp, JULES PHAURE, "Flora Building" Byculla. 4073

TO BE LET

FURNITURE for hire to suit bachelors or married couples. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

TO LET—2ND FLOOR, RAJ MAHAL Altamont Road. Apply to MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 402

TO LET well FURNISHED ROOMS for bachelors in Wodehouse Road with or without board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

MEHTA VILLA.—Lamington Road, near Byculla Club.—Hall, dining, five bed rooms, varandah stable garden, very airy and commodious. Apply within. 4074

TO LET.—Half ROOM with EXCELLENT BOARD. OUTSIDE MEALS and FOOD TO ORDER supplied. Apply at 7, "ALEXANDRA TERRACE," Byculla. 4090

TO BE LET at 10 VICTORIA ROAD a spacious FLAT consisting of two very large rooms, one smaller one and a wide verandah &c. Open to the west. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3932

TO BE LET—FOUR FLATS at once or from 1st NOVEMBER, at 61, 63, 65, Morland Road, Byculla, for Europeans. Good accommodation and moderate rent. Apply to MOHAMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY Esq., Tardeo. 4047

TO BE LET at Maria Hill, Mazagaon, Gunpowder Road. Open on all sides garden, sea view train and tram near.

1. First floor of "AWA LODGE" Rent Rs. 45.
2. First floor of "BELLE VUE" Rent Rs. 45.
3. Ground floor of BROACH CHAMBERS" Rent Rs. 25

Apply DALAL within. 4008

TO BE LET. AIRY, COMMODIOUS and very light THIRD FLOOR (open to the West) next to the Great Western Hotel, 16, Apollo Street, Fort. Admirably adapted for business or residential purposes, with kitchen and Electric Lift. Apply on the premises. 4025

TO LET-IMMEDIATELY, FIRST FLOOR FLAT at Byculla Club Road. 4 bed Rooms with bath rooms attached, a big drawing and dining room, a stall and 1 servant's quarters. For particulars, apply to the ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, (Telephone No. 2,569) 31, Hummam Street, Fort. 4042

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT STATIONARY DEPOT, BANGALORE.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of the Mysore Government Stationary Depot is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office at Bangalore up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 7th December, 1914, for the supply of writing, printing and other papers required by the Government for the year 1915-16.

For copy of Tender Schedule and for further particulars apply to the Superintendent, or refer to the "Mysore Gazette," dated 8th October, 1914.

C. H. YATES,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Bangalore, 5th October, 1914. 2637

NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 521 of 1914.

KISSANLAL CHUNILAL & CO., a firm of SHROFFS and money lenders carrying on business at Nalbazar Khoja Street without the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

1. DJANIBAI widow of NANJI LADJIA and 2, MANILAL MANJI both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Khoja Street Nalbazar, without the Fort. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of June, 1914, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs Company the sum of Rs. 2,429-13-0, for debt and interest and the costs of suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree.

And whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 29th day of July 1914, certain moveable property consisting of glass cupboards, sofas, picture frames, musical instrument boxes, German Silver Thalis, Wall Clocks, copper chattels, &c., &c., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Saturday, the 7th day of November, 1914, (and following days), at the hour of 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property dated the 8th day of Sept. 1914, put up for sale by Public Auction, in a house Nos. 134-136, at Khoja Street, Nalbazar, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1914.

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DAVIDAS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
4096.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for the POST of a LADY DOCTOR in-charge of the Municipal Maternity Home. The appointment will be, in the first instance, from November 1st 1914 to 28th February, 1914.

Applicants must be fully qualified and registered and have had experience in midwifery and diseases of women and children and be able to train nurses in midwifery and competent to supervise the work of the District Nurses and Lady Health Visitors.

Salary, Rs. 250 plus 50 Conveyance allowance.

Apply, on or before October, 24th, 1914 to:—

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
4098 Bombay Municipality.

NOTICE.

A SHORTHAND TYPIST is required temporarily in the Political Department of the Secretariat, Bombay. Applications should be sent immediately to the undersigned stating age and qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials.

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government,
Political Department.
Secretariat, 8th October 1914. 4071

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers, will sell on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 30 p.m., (S. T.), carriages and horses behind the Royal Museum on Rampart Road, Fort, near the offices of Messrs. Walkart Bros., close to the church and furniture and other sundry goods after 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram jewellers, at Rampart Road, Fort, near the offices of Messrs Walkert Bros.

AT 2 30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome windower made rubber tyred Ralli Cart as good as new.

1 short wheel English Victoria.

1 handsome 2 wheeled rubber tyred carbriolette.

1 short wheel English Victoria.

1 semi-canoe shapped rubber tyred victoria.

1 canoe shaped English made victoria.

1 water horse going in harness.

1 Australian mare going in harness.

1 2-cylinder 9 h.p 3 seated star motor car complete with Hood, etc.

1 4-cylinder 12 h.p. Durkopp 5 seated motor car complete.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.), AT AUCTIONEER'S ROOM.

Property of an English gentleman some sundry household furniture, bedding, iron cot, crockery, premier cycle, etc.

1 lot new gas fitting, etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th October, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN TRADE OF THE INSOLVENT AT NAKHODA MOHOLLA, NEAR PYDHONIE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Esac Haji Adam Sajan, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Nakhoda Mohoilla, near Pydhonie, all the stock-in-trade of the said insolvent consisting of:—

Very handsome and rich chandeliers for hall decorations, vase lamps set with stars, flower stands, big cut-glass mirrors, wall brackets set in plush, globe lamps, awatta vases, porcelainware, lampware, and crockery ware, Chinaware, enamelled ware in big lot, candle sticks, ornamental goods, glass baskets, cruets and the shop furniture such as sofas, chairs, gadlas, takias, tables etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DOONGRI STREET, MANDVI KATHA BAZAR, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Bombay.

Suit No. 522 of 1913.

In the matter of Damji Hirji, an adjudged Insolvent.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Acting Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Damji Hirji an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY SATURDAY the 10th day of October 1914 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following immoveable property on the premises, belonging to the said Damji Hirji.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage or dwelling house thereon (some time past known as Cotton Screw) situated on the West side of Doongri Cooli Street, Mandvi Katha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay and within the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 358 square yards and 96 parts of another square yard, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 719 and 780 new No. 6,513 old Survey No. 435 and new Survey No. 2,626 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under No. 149 and now under ward No. 1,270 and Street Nos. 148-150 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the public Road leading to Bombay Jail and Mazagaon otherwise called Doongri Cooli Street, on or towards the West by the house of Jivraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly of Goculdas Thakersey and Dewkeran Bhojani and afterwards of Khimji Jiwa, on or towards the North by the house of Parbhat Ludha and on or towards the South by the property of Kessowji Naik and afterwards of Jamnadas Nensey.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar and Chhotubhai attorneys for the Official Assignee at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, new designed household furniture, horses, carriages, bicycles, assorted piecegoods and the miscellaneous articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, writing and dressing tables, single and double mirror door almirahs, chest of drawers, fancy teapoys and marble top tables, hatstands, glassware, crockeryware, &c.

By order of the office concerned:—

20 years' old three stars Chastenut Brandy will be sold in each lot of one case.

By order of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased:—

Re-estate of Ebrahim Goolam Husein, deceased.

Assorted buttons, thread in reels, crochet cotton, China plates, and bowls, etc., glassware, enamelware, lampware, tins of paint, coir ropes, twines nails, screens, cutlery, one lot of hosiery, etc., feeding bottles, scents, soaps and wearing apparels, etc.

Re-estate of W. J. E. Jennis, deceased.

One metal watch and chain.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estates and effects of the following Insolvents:—

Re Aga Mirza Mahomedali Sustari, Insolvent.

Writing tables, chairs, copying press, iron cot, wooden cot, iron safe on stand, stool, copper boiler and tub and one gold ring set with coloured stone.

Re Ashanand Dharamdas, Insolvent.

1 gold hunting watch.
1 gold hunting watch.
1 silver hunting watch.

at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred light victorias.
2 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred light brougham.

The property of a Parsee gentleman:—

1 very handsome strong built shigram.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD and Co., (Contd.).

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several second hand and new bicycles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE CONSISTING OF ABOUT 1,100 PAIRS SUPERIOR QUALITY AND ENGLISH-MADE LADY'S GENT'S AND BABY'S BOOTS AND SHOES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS, AND ASSORTED SIZES AND THE SHOP FURNITURE AT HORNBY ROAD.

Under instructions from the concerned, (closing the business), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop, situate at the ground floor of the Building (known as the Old Police Court) at Hornby Road, all the stock-in-trade consisting of about 1,100 pairs superior quality and English-made lady's gent's and baby's boots and shoes of various patterns and assorted sizes and the shop furniture such as Oliver typewriter with cover, copying press, office table, cupboard, mirrors, fancy show cases, sofas, chairs, electric fan, wire and burner, Christmas cards, card-board boxes, one lot cream, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—Firstly the above goods will be sold in one and whole lot and if not sold thereby, it will be sold in separate lots.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th October, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH OCTOBER AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY, the 11th day of October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Mahomahdi Mahal," opposite Mr. Taraporewalla's Photographic Studio, on Kalbadevi Road, valuable and handsome household furniture comprising sliding dining table dining room chairs, dinner wagon, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelain ware, marble top tables, unholstered drawing room suite, gramophone with records, handsome cabinets, carved teapoys, rich table ornaments, iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers book stands, sofas "Durkopp" 4 cylinder 12-15 H.P., 4 seated torpedo body motor car in perfect order, etc., etc.

The property of H. P. Edwards, Esq., of Bombay Police and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th October, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs D'LAL & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., the horse and carriage, kitson light, safes and teak and black wood well polished furniture including.—

Rich tapestry, lined sofas and chairs, dining tables, arm and armless chairs, fancy teak and black wood music, as well as gramophone stands, mahogany carved tables, fancy tile and plain teapoys, cabinets, writing and dressing tables, washing tables, baba gadis, fancy almyrahs, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned.

1 fancy black wood cupboard in 2 pieces, 3 iron mattresses, fancy cabinet, book case, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned.

1 Kitson light of 3 mental.

AT 3 P.M., (S. T.)

By order of the concerned.

1 office carriage and red Arab horse, 5 years old.

By order of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

3 billiard table lamps.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th October, 1914.

VED & CO.

34, Church Gate Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE of Splendid Furniture and Useful Jewellery.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 30 p.m., (S. T.), our Weekly Sale of High Class household furniture, superb almyras, wardrobes, rich velvet, drawing room suites, dressing, marble top, office and ladies' writing tables, chest of drawers, office chairs, revolving book cases, dinner waggons, bicycles, crockeryware, fancy teapoys, hatstands, oriental carpets, bicycles, phonographs, pianos, lady's gold watches, pearl bangles, diamond and pearl car-rings, nose rings, diamond buttons, diamond and emerald rings, gold bangles, chains, studs, silver photo frames, vases, cigar cases, silver ware of artistic design, Typewriters.—Remington, Hammond, Bennet, Fox, Smith Premier, Hartford, etc.

VED & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th October, 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Medow Street Fort Opposite Messrs Treacher and Co., next to Messrs. DUNNETT & Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, made on artistic design by Madrasi carpenters such as dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, fancy cabinets, China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, table hanging and hall lamps, rich silk lined sofas and chairs. large wardrobe, mirror and panel door cloth and gown almyras, chest of drawers. dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, bentwood chairs, Persian and Brussels carpets, single and double bedsteads, large durries, pictures and wall clocks, etc., etc. The property is on view.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 baba perambulator.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred light victoria with a grey arab horse and harness.
1 country bred mare, "tu too," polo pony, hunter, etc.
1 miniature glass fronted brougham.
The property of the late Mr. Fazul Cassum Visram.
1 rubber tyred landau.
1 strong bay arab horse and harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cooper's Lodge, next to the London Hotel, near Corner Grant Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumwaiter, drawing room suite of lined silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, Chesterfield sofas and easychairs marble clock, revolving top writing table, revolving book case, cloth and gown press, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers teapoys, Singer's foot sewing machine, new design centre pole double bedsteads, Brass and iron single bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, durry, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Colombo.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT and Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following.

By order of the concerned:—
18 cases qts. and pts. Jules Lundy Brandy; 16 cases qts. Albert Brandy.
9 cases qts. Burke's dry Sloer gin. 9 cases pts. Burke's dry gin; 13 cases qts. and pts. Garnier Pere and Fils superior claret. I case qts. Rioja Claret, etc.
On account of the concerned:—
1 pair pearl ear-rings.
By order of the concerned:—
2 cases flooring oil cloth.
On account of the concerned:—
1 case about 400 dozen white honey comb towels.
5 cases each three gross empty bottles.
1 case glass buttons.
1 case pad-locks.
Miscellaneous articles:—30 dozen socks. 15 dozen neckties, braces, woollen blouse pieces, 80 pieces L's ulsters.
1 bale 100 sh. jackets.
1 bale 400 sh. vests.
1 bale 200 sh. L's jackets.
1 bale 100 sh. over-coats.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1914.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUORAT
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October. 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager......Mr. James McGrath.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
THE LAST FEW NIGHTS.
BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
To-night. To-night.

Saturday, October 10th.
"THE ARCADIANS"

Monday and Tuesday, October 12th & 13th
For the First time in Bombay
Mr. George Edwardes' Recent Adelphi Success
"THE GIRL FROM UTAH"

Wednesday, October 14th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Wittiest Musical Play of the Year.
"THE LAUGHING HUSBAND"
From the New Theatre, London.

Thursday, October 15th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Popular Musical Comedy
"THE DANCING MISTRESS"
From the Adelphi Theatre, London.

Friday, October 16th.
Absolutely the Last Night and
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
Particulars will be announced later.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p.m.
Plans now open at **ROSE & Co.**
Prices.
Boxes, Rs. 40, 30 & 15. (to seat 4 & 3)
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 5.
Pit Stalls, Rs. 3.
Unreserved. Family Circle Rs.2, Gallery Rs.1.
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price to Family Circle and Gallery.
AFTER 6-30 THE PLAN FOR THE EVENING'S PERFORMANCE WILL BE AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Trams to all parts from Bori Bunder immediately after the performance.

EXCELSIOR.

General Manager....Mr. James McGrath.
To-night. To-night.
Every Evening At 6-30 p. m.
A FULL CINEMA PROGRAMME.
The Famous Italian Drama
THE MISSING MAN
With Italy's greatest dramatic actor, Zacconi in the leading role.
Zacconi's fine acting will be remembered in the famous film "FATHER"
PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE
EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS.
Showing the brave Belgian troops returning to the firing line.
PATHE'S SCIENTIFIC SERIES
WONDERS of SUBMARINE LIFE.
Remarkable pictures of the denizens of the deep

To-morrow Sunday 3 Performances.
At 4-30 p. m. Special Matinee
The Great Historical Drama
"QUEEN BESS"
With the great French Actress, Sarah Bernhardt as "QUEEN BESS".

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.
Tele. 2020. *To-Night* Tele. 2020
WE SHALL PRESENT
THE **BLACK GANG.**
The most remarkable Film ever staged,
4,500 FEET of
Passion. Thrills and Excitement.
A Strong Convincing Plot.
Well portrayed and Excellently Acted.
PATHE'S WAR FILMS.
We are the only Show down here
Showing these Pictures Weekly.
"THEY ARE WONDERFUL"
THE "IMPERIAL" PICTURES
ARE THE
ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD
FOR THE
CITY OF BOMBAY.
WE SHOW
3 TIMES NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.
Prize Shows—Sat. & Sun.—5 to 6-30. p.m.
WE HAVE ONLY ONE MOTTO,
THE BEST!
POPULAR PRICES
Under European Management.

FILM! FILM!!

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CINEMA Co.

HAVE
100,000 feet of films for sale (all subjects). Rs. 10 & 15 per 1,000 feet.
1 Edison's latest model projector,
1 Lime light set, and a quantity of useful sundries

Room No. 112,
Watson's Hotel,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

FORT.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
Mr. P. R. CADELL, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

A CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

IN AID OF THE
INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND
(BOMBAY BRANCH)
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
PRINCIPAL AND STUDENTS
OF THE
GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA
(ACADEMY OF INDIAN MUSIC).

TO-DAY AT 5 P. M. (S. T.)
PRICES:—Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, & Re. 1.
Seats may be Reserved at the Office of the Academy,
Girgaum Back Road,
PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR
PRINCIPAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Greatest Wonder of the 20th Century.

The Latest Invention of the World Renowned Thomas Edison 'Kinetophone!' Kinetophone!!

Talking and Singing Cinema.

Pictures most astounding and marvellous display of Living Human Beings on the Screen.

Also our Grand Star Film "The Last Will and Testament."

Every Saturday and Sunday 5-15 to 6-45; Prize Matinee. And every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone 1266.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND
will be given by the Pupils
OF THE
JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL
TO-DAY AT 5 P. M.
IN THE
Y. W. C. A. HALL.
Tickets may be obtained
At the School or the
Y. W. C. A.
Reserved Seats Rs. 2.
Unreserved „ Rs. 1.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. *To-Night!* Tel. No. 1271.

We Present a Powerful Drama of Modern Life.

A HEARTLESS WOMAN.

The true Life-Story of a Woman, who, in order to satisfy her ambition of raising herself into the sphere of Rank and Fashion tramples upon all the nobler sentiments of Womanhood, eventually bringing Nemesis upon herself by her own unnatural and heartless conduct.

A PICTURE WHICH WILL CONVEY A DEEP MORAL LESSON TO ALL.

The Programme includes:—

A LOYAL DESERTER. .. .. (Stirring War Drama).
ANIMATED CARTOONS .. .. [Series No. 8).
SOCIAL DOMESTIC .. .. .. (Comic).

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. } **Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.** **Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.**

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN—PRESIDENT.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT under the auspices of this club WILL BE HELD in the LAST WEEK of NOVEMBER next, at Bombay. It will be confined solely to players of the Bombay Presidency and will consist of two classes:—

A class to consist of expert players, the entrance fee for which will be rupees five.

B Class to consist of amateurs the entrance fee for which will be rupees three.

Handsome money prizes to the successful competitors will be awarded according to the number of entries in either class.

The number and amount of prizes, as well as time and place for holding the tournament will be hereafter notified.

Entries WILL BE CLOSED on the 11th NOVEMBER next. Applications for entries accompanied with the necessary fee to be made on or before the 10th NOVEMBER next.

For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES at the Club Rooms, 101, Meadow Street Fort.

G. K. GADGIL,
J. M. CURSETJEE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Chess Club.

Bombay Chess Club,
8th October, 1914. 4066

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HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED
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Dental Surgeon,
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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
Hours 9 to 5. BOMBAY

MADRAS RACES, 1915.

THE attention of Owners and Trainers is directed to the following Races to be run at the Madras Winter Meeting, first entries for which close with the Honorary Secretary on 1st November, Rs. 20, Rs. 30, Rs. 20 respectively.

MADRAS RACES, 1ST DAY, JANUARY 12TH.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA PRODUCE PLATE.—Of Rs. 1,000, added to a sweepstake of Rs. 50 each for starters, second horse to receive Rs. 150 and third horse Rs. 50, out of the stakes. For C. B. horses W. for A. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1912, of a flat race value Rs. 200 or over once 4lbs, twice 7lbs., oftener 12lbs. Winners of flat races since above date value in the aggregate Rs. 10,000 or over to carry 5lbs. extra, if of Rs. 2,000 or over 10lbs. extra. Allowances.—Maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance 7 furlongs. Entrance—Second entries 25th September, Rs. 35, final entries 10th December (when race will close) Rs. 50.

MADRAS RACES, 2ND DAY, JANUARY 14TH.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Being a cup value Rs. 300, presented by His Excellency the Governor with Rs. 2,000 added by the Fund, of which second to receive Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A handicap for horses. Distance 1 1/4 miles. Entrance.—Second entries, 25th November Rs. 50, final entries 10th December, (when race will close) Rs. 75 with Rs. 20 more if not struck out by 12 noon on January 12th, and Rs. 15 more if not struck out by 12 noon the day before the race.

THE CLUB HANDICAP—(Closed as per Special General Condition for which see prospectus) value Rs. 1,200 of which second to receive Rs. 150 and third Rs. 50. A high weight handicap for Arabs. A winner after publication of weights (10 a.m. 29th December), to carry 7lbs. extra. Distance 6 furlongs. Entrance.—Second entries, 25th November, Rs. 30, final entries 10th December, (when race will close) Rs. 40, with Rs. 15 more if not struck out by 12 noon on January 12th.

Prospectus of Meeting may be had on application to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, The Madras Race Club, Mount Road, Madras. 2638

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay		Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo		Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
[illegible]	Bangkok	Tsingtau (North China)
[illegible]ang	Batavia	
[illegible]ket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent
Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui Esq., Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
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Bombay OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang Singapur Hong kong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

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THE WORLD-RENOWNED
ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST
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Consultation hours 9 to 5 daily, and by correspondence

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

TIRED

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results Energy is in all cases quickly restored These Pearls build up the delicate tissues and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions They renew vitality replace weakness with strength, keep wits for lulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs 5-8, V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid Market

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Loans arranged on shares and approved security

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort. Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The disturbed conditions in Northwest India have disappeared. Light rain has fallen in northeast India but practically none elsewhere. Temperative is low in East and North Punjab. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, northwest United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, north Punjab and southeast Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch, False Point two, Murree a half, Coimbatore three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in northeast India.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake of slight or moderate severity at its origin about one hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at eight hours ten minutes this morning. It was followed by a slight shock at nine hours three minutes.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 9th of October 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade, Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade, Minimum past 24 hours	Humidity 8 a. m.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours	Rainfall, Total since Jan. 1 to date	Rainfall, Variation from normal to date
[illegible]—						
Fujairah [illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	90.0	75 8	69	..	0.00	—0 01
Jask	91 1	79 9	8[illegible]	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	98 2	83 9	62	..	0.53	0.36
Punjab—						
Multan	92.4	70.3	59	..	9.58	4.85
Rawalpindi		60 0	[illegible]2	..	3.16	0 48
Lahore	90.3	[illegible]3 2	75		19.27	4.05
Sirsa	81.4	[illegible].1	7	0 02	1[illegible]. 8	
Ambala	24.[illegible]	62 5	77	..	33.26	9.72
Delhi	87.8	68 1	78	..	29.18	5.62
United Provinces						
Agra	91.2	70.6	61		29 00	4.37
Mainpuri	92 [illegible]	6[illegible].8	72	..	23.92	—0.04
Jhansi	98 8	[illegible]9.0	36	..	24.86	—10.11
Cawnpore	9[illegible] 8	66.	76	..	28.33	—4.[illegible]3
Allahabad	96.2	68.8	57	..	36.15	0.79
Sind and Rajputana:						
Jacobabad	96.7	75.6	58	..	4.43	-2.17
Karachi	88.3	[illegible]9 7	63	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	91.7	66 2	41	..	18.74	—0.19
Jaipore	94 2	67.1	54	..	23.97	2.18
[illegible]	94 0	72.6	53	..	24.64	—1.57
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Bhuj	96.2	69 0	79	..	11.25	—2.08
Dwarka	[illegible]8 6	79.0	7.	..	17.16	—2.86
Veraval	84 9	[illegible]2.3	74	..	27.17	10.11
Rajkot	[illegible]4.8	68.[illegible]	[illegible]0	..	34.51	8.90
Bhavnagar Para	92 8	70.6	65	..	39.10	19 25
Surat	94 5	[illegible]4.3	73	..	57.65	17.82
Ahmedabad	94.5	72 5	6[illegible]	..	39.74	10 85
Deesa	94 2	64 2	69	..	26.58	3.87
Neemuch	91 7	64 0	56	..	29.15	1.96
Indore	90 2	62 7	65	..	26.36	—4.42
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	90 3	70 3	68	..	47.21	—3.90
Saugor	91.8	66 0	4[illegible]	..	32.11	—10.65
Hoshangabad	91.7	66.0	67	..	43.88	—2.21
Khandwa	92.1	[illegible]7.2	69	..	31.08	—3.24
Akola	95.6	6[illegible].1	61	..	26.64	—2.36
Amraoti	94.9	[illegible]9.3	61	..	31.83	2.06
Nagpur	94.3	[illegible]1.0	66	..	[illegible]9.82	—4.66
Chanda	91.9	74.2	71	..	35.74	—12.50
Raipur	91.2	71.1	66	..	41.43	—3.40
Konkan—						
Bombay	8[illegible] 8	79.8	87	..	81.20	11.73
Ratnagiri	[illegible]8 9	77 7	[illegible]3	..	1256[illegible]	28 37
Mormugao	[illegible]5 2	76 9	95	..	11348	26 77
Karwar	[illegible]6 [illegible]	75 0	95		14430	30.74
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	91 7	6[illegible].1	56	..	27.21	7.24
Ahmednagar	93.4	72 8	50	..	17.13	— .79
Poona	90.2	[illegible]0 7	74	..	29 90	7 91
Sholapur	9[illegible]	[illegible]9 3	57	..	24.18	0 05
Bijapur	90 3	[illegible]8 3	[illegible]	..	13. [illegible]	—2.17
Belgaum	[illegible]5 7	[illegible]6.5	72	..	79.48	39.40
Aurangabad	92 0	71 3	43	..	25. 6	0.39
Nizamabad (Indur)	9[illegible].6	79.6	64	..	58.56	17.06
Hyderabad	90.6	69.5	67	..	39.32	14.87
Malabar Coast and Ceylon—						
Mangalore	88.[illegible]	75 0	79	—	13719	26.54
Calicut	86.8	75.0	90	—	93.87	2.66
Cochin	88.5	75.8	83	0.8	74 93	—0.00
Colombo	85.2	74.2	95	1.18	25.52	2.00
Madras (Excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	91.8	76.3	79	..	24.85	0.27
Bellary	94.2	70.5	55	..	13.81	1.65
Cuddapah	95.5	71.1	67	..	19.84	—1.25
Madras	90.9	75.8	77	..	19.49	1.32
Bangalore	87.0	64.9	80	..	17.03	—4.98
Coimbatore	88.4	70.1	86	0.83	5.96	—1.05
Trichinopoly	96.6	76 2	66	..	7.95	—5.45
[illegible]	91.3	77.5	80	..	11.48	—0.35

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba

Bombay 8th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 961 inches
Temperature of Air	82 9 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78 4 ,,
Dew Point	76 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	.820
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky =10)	4.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88 8 ,,
Minimum do. do.	79.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNW ,W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	150 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	0.01 ,,
[illegible] year	81 44 ,,
[illegible]	0.00

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th October, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and very lightly clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in slight defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in north-west India has caused no rainfall in the plains in that region and are disappearing. In the Peninsula precipitation has decreased, Coimbatore being the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Isolated showers are possible in the extreme south.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report:—S. S. Medina which left Aden in the morning on the 4th experienced till Longitude 51deg. E. light or gentle easterly and east-north-easterly wind; till Longitude 54deg. E. south-easterly light airs; till Longitude 66deg. E. westerly or south-westerly light airs and cloudy skies with passing showers at Longitude 66deg. E.; till arrival this morning light north-easterly wind with cloudy skies near Bombay. Light variable winds prevail in the Arabian sea.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 9th October 1914 was 30·136 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Days of Week	HIGH WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Oct	h m	ft. in	Oct.	h. m	ft. in
F	9	m 1 48 1 21a	26 10 25 3	9	m 7 26 7 22a	20 0 16 11
S	10	m 2 24 1 53a	26 2 24 7	10	m 7 59 7 55a	20 9 17 6
Sun	11	m 3 10 2 32a	25 6 23 11	11	m 8 45 8 42a	21 6 18 3
M	12	m 4 4 3 41a	25 0 23 4	12	m 10 14 9 46a	22 0 18 11
Tu	13	m 5 30 5 1[illegible]a	[illegible]4 1[illegible] [illegible]3 2	13	m 0 48a 11 31a	21 6 19 [illegible]
W	14	m 6 54 7 5 3	25 2 23 10	14	m 1 49a	20 4
Th	15	m 8 2 8 17a	25 11 25 1	15	m 1 14 2 27a	18 11 19 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise	Sunset
,, 9	(Friday)	6h. 31m.	6h 21m.
,, 10	(Saturday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 20m
,, 11	(Sunday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19m.
,, 12	(Monday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 18m.
,, 13	(Tuesday)	6h 32m.	6h. 18m.
,, 14	(Wednesday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m.
,, 18	(Thursday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th. 3h. 3.3m. p. m. New Moon 1914 Oct 19th 0h 3.5.m. p. m. First Quater 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14.0. m. a.m. Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 5h. 18.6 a.m.

KARACHI HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

PRIZE CARGOES.

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

It is notified by the Colonial Court of Admiralty, Karachi, that all persons, having any interest in cargoes other than enemy's cargoes laden on the s.s. Braunfels captured as a prize and requiring the release of such cargoes or portion of the cargoes, should make inquiries in Karachi, at the office of the Chief Collector of Customs, who has been appointed Marshal of the Prize Court. The marshal will require the proof of ownership and particulars of freight whether paid or unpaid.

FREIGHT MARKET REPORT.

Karachi freight market report:—There is no change in trade generally and wheat particularly has been very dull and there is practically no enquiry for tonnage.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, October 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 13-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£ 1,584,000
Interest day to day loans	2⅛
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 171,000 @ ¼.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 8th.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	3,500
Imports	Nil
Egytian	7.50

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, October 8th.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	56.757,000	Inc.	3,841,000
Public Deposits ..	17,852,000	Dec.	4,392,000
Other do. ..	146 647,000	Inc.	9 360,000
Govt. Securities ..	27 971,000	,,	3,230,000
Other Securities ..	113,394,000	Dec.	2 926,000
Notes and Gold ..	40,378,000	Inc.	3,986 000

The Bank Reserve is 25% of the liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Oct. 8th.

Fine White Java Afloat.	22-9
Rubber	2-10½
Cottonseed Spot	125
White Wheat Karachi	44 6
Linseed	42/6
Calcutta Linceed	42
Cochin Cocoanuts oil September November	45
Copra	23¼

TEA STATISTIC.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

London, Oct. 7th.

China	979,000
India	12,450,000
Ceylon	7,443,000
Others	2,036,000
Stock	90,759,000

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 9th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

COUNCIL BILLS.

Extra allotments of Rs. 1,71,000 T. T. at 1s. 4d. to Calcutta are advised by cable this evening.

MONEY.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 7th instant show that the Bank Reserve is now 25 per cent. of the liabilities.

EXCHANGE.

The market has remained quiet but steady during the past week with a small to moderate business doing on both sides of the account. Rates are unchanged, except for Japan for which the rate is steadier.

Quotations—	s.	d.
Banks Selling—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3 ⅞
T.T. forward Nov.-Dec. ..	1	3 27/32
Banks Buying—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
France 3 m-s ready ..	..172½	
60 d/s Japan ..	..147½	

COUNCIL BILLS.

On Wednesday last allotments were made of Rs. 1,71,000 demand bills at 1s 3 15/16d of which Rs. 5,000 went to Calcutta, Rs. 5,000 to Bombay and Rs. 1,60,000 to Madras. Calcutta also took Rs. 8,29,000 T. T. at 1s. 3 31/32d. and extras to the extent of 1 lakh at 1s. 4d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was Rs. 2,10,000.

BULLION.

Small fluctuations in the rate for spot bar silver in London have occurred during the week. Locally the market for ready bars has also fluctuated slightly. There is a moderate business passing. Bar gold keeps fairly steady.

A telegram received this evening gives the rate for spot silver in London as 23 13/16, i.e. 3/16 lower.

Quotations—	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold	25 6
Sovereigns (dragons)	15 0
Bar silver ready (cum duty)	74 0 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 7th October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway.........	12*	14.163
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	41	48,507

* Boxes and Bars.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank an Bombay for the week ending Saturday last of compared with the previous week in lakhs pas decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec
Publ. Deposits at Head Office	..	23.43
Public Deposits at Branches	6.77	..
Other Deposits	..	32.30
Port Bills	..	..
Sundries	.16	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	..	6.52
Other Authorities	..	.11
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	1.09
Loans on do. do.	.40	..
Bills discounted and purchased	..	2.98
Dead Stock	.01	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.06
Balances with other Banks	1.31	..
Sundries	.37	..
Cash	40.14	..

COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Descriptions.	Week's Receipts Bales.	Total since 1st Sept. 1914. Bales.	Total same time last year Bales.
Khandeish ..	..	..	718
Central India ..	199	214	2,134
Barsee and Nagar ..	130	130	476
Berar ..	185	363	2,982
Central Provinces ..	..	1,333	3,257
Total Oomras ..	514	2,040	9.562
Dholleras ..	625	1,975	7,304
Broach ..	..		60
Compta and Dhawar ..	..	1,308	27,655
Westerns ..	5	3,399	9,295
Bengals (N.W. Provinces) ..	..	..	32,147
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	..	..	1,620
Sind ..	877	5,513	1,132
Persian ..	13	21	37
American ..	..	..	32.
Egyptian ..	..	..	183
Other sorts ..	..	297	
Total ..	2,037	14,643	89,87

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1914	Bales. 1913.	Bales. Differences.	
Receipts for the week	2,037	25,937	—	23 900
Receipts from Sept. 1st to 8th Oct. ..	14,648	89,877	—	75 234
Shipments for the week Europe	502	12,748	—	12.246
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	46,031	4,967	plus	41,064
Total ..	46,533	17,715	plus	28,818
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 8th Oct. ..				
Europe ..	9,676	97,170	—	87,494
China ..	1,188	1,906	—	71[illegible]
Japan ..	50 963	33,8[illegible]8	plus	17,155
Coast Ports ..	661	964	—	30[illegible]
Total ..	62,488	133.848	—	71,360
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	..	11.478	—	11,478
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	..	10,119	—	10,119

Total Exports from Bombay by G.I.P. Ry. from 1st Sept. to 19th Sept. 1914 .. .. .. 1,004 bales.
B.B. & C.I. Ry. from 1st Sept. to 3rd Oct. 1914 .. ..

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated stock on 1st September, 1914	645,000
Receipts from 1st September, 1914, to 8th October, 1914	14,643
	659,643
Less shipments from 1st September, 1914 to 8th October, 1914	62,48[illegible]
	597,155
Less afloat in harbour	Nil.
	597,155
Less estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	95,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on 9th October, 1914	502,154
Difference since last week	37,806

COTTON

The attention of the cotton world is now centred on the position of cotton owing to the war. In America and England every effort is being made to assist the crop and the mill industry over the ordeal through which they are now passing. Various schemes for financing and holding stocks are promulgated, and the opinion is held that the situation is one which requires the utmost support for a time, but will ultimately lead to a better outlook if present difficulties can be met successfully. The assistance of the American and British Governments have been asked for, and prominent leaders in the cotton world are giving the subject their undivided attention. Steps are also being taken in India. At a meeting held yesterday of the various associations interested in cotton and piece-goods, convened by the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, a resolution was passed to the effect that "immediate steps be taken with a view to preventing any unnecessary decline in the price of cotton, and to request the co-operation of Government in such measures as may be found practicable for storing and financing the surplus crop of the season." A committee was appointed to negotiate with Government.

Messrs. Weld and Co. recently published a circular in which the ginners' figures to 24th September were given. These show 3,382,000 bales ginned up to that date against 3,247,000 bales to corresponding date last season, and 3,676,000 in the big crop year. They also state that the average condition of the crop for September (viz., 73.5 per cent.) is a record for the time of year.

In the local market there is no change to report in the position for forward delivery. The fixed minimum rates for contracts remain unaltered, and there are no buyers at these rates. Business is therefore at a standstill.

Ready cotton is dull with only a limited enquiry and prices continue to decline. Many holders are anxious to get out of the market entirely, and cheap lots can consequently be picked up. Occasionally Japan shippers have been buyers of high class cotton, but as a rule the daily offtake has been poor, local mills only purchasing for their actual requirements.

Crop reports continue very satisfactory. On all sides the crop is maturing well, and the plants are flourishing and healthy. So far, there is every prospect of a bumper yield.

It is estimated that the consumption by local mills has been reduced about 20 per cent. owing to some of the mills being closed, and some others working short time.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals R. T... ..	143	135	..	Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals R. T... ..	145	..	..	,,
M.G. Scind. Punjab R. T...	142	..	..	,,
M.G. Kandeish	155	145	..	,,
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha ..	195	..	..	,,
M G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	190	..	..	,,
M.G. Yeotmahl	185	..	..	,,
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	180	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, "Fai Staple" ..	170	..	..	,,
M.G. Amravati	173	..	..	,,
M.G. Oomra "Fair Staple" ..	167	..	..	,,
M.G. Broach	215	..	205	March 25th.
M.G. Muttia	152	142	..	Jan. 25th.

These rates are definitely fixed for future contracts, and the Association will not recognise any contracts *under* these rates in terms of the resolution passed.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market continues dull and there is very little business doing anywhere. Stocks are large and are very difficult to move, only a retail business being practicable even at the reduced prices now offering. The China markets are quiet, and no inclination is shown to purchase under the condition at present ruling.

Exchange at Hongkong .... Rs. 133
Exchange at Shanghai .... Rs. 172¼

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	2,037	Bales.
Wheat	44,751	Cwts.
Linseed	5,110	,,
Rape, Rai etc.	10	,,
Gingellyseed	470	,,
Poppyseed	176	,,
Groundnuts	2,651	,,
Castorseed	4,547	,,
Rice	9,449	,,
Myrabolams	44	,,
Cottonseed	27,708	,,
Mowraseed	713	,,
Gram	19,153	,,
Jowar	3,624	,,
Maize	385	,,
Barley	1,581	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The position of these markets remains unchanged. There is no business doing for forward delivery and rates are still quite nominal. There has been some enquiry for ready Linseed, and local crushers are buyers of ready Rapeseed to a small extent. Ready Castorseed also finds buyers. In Wheat the only business passing is in ready White Karachi Bangla at current rates, local mills being buyers.

We quote:—

Linseed:—Ready, Rs. 5-10-0 B.T.
Rapeseed:—Ready brown Cawnpore, Rs. 6-0-0 B.T.
Rapeseed:—Ready yellow Guzerat, Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.
Poppyseed:—Ready, Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.
Castorseed:—Ready, Rs. 5-7-0 B.T.
Mowraseed:—Ready, Rs. 3-6-0 B.T.
Wheat:—Ready White Karachi, Rs. 6-9-0 B.T.

Summary of arrivals of Cotton Produce and Principal Food-Grains in Bombay.

	Since 1st Jan. 1914.	Same period last year.
Cotton	2863,571	2,229,868
Wheat	2,071,124	7,164,866
Linseed	2,067,178	4,301,349
Rape, Rai etc.	687,508	1,052,841
Gingellyseed	892,319	1,132,699
Poppyseed	177,038	397,867
Groundnuts	771,802	861,390
Castorseed	1,347,860	1,802,265
Rice	4,098,358	3,816,135
Myrabolams	803,701	570,675
Cottonseed	4,425,841	3,382,146
Mowraseed	153,810	520,217
Gram	554,049	747,566
Jowar	1,402,151	694,645
Maize	9,433	7,068
Barley	61,336	224,398

PETROLEUM

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
RisingSunBrandBulkLoose per 8 Ip.Gl.	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair..	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair. ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Coy's brands:—

			Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150° Amer		6	0	2	per case.
White Rose	Brand 150°		5	12	2	,,
Chester	,,	75°	5	2	2	,,
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	,,	76°	5	0	2	,,
Monkey	,,	125°	4	15	2	,,
Tiger	,,	125°	4	15	2	,,
White Camelia in tins	,,	125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	,,	125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Bulk without tins	,,	125°	3	12	0	per 6 Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin	,,	125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

			Rs.	as.	p.
Kerosine Oil	Waterlily	per case of 2 tin	5	4	0
,, ,,	Firefly	,, ,, ,,	5	1	0
,, ,,	Chaker	per two tins.	4	6	0
,, ,,	,,	per 8 gallons	3	12	0
,, ,,	Victoria	per two tins	3	11	6
,, ,,	,,	per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax	1st quality, per pound		0	4	0
,, ,,	2nd ,, ,, ,,		0	3	0
Candles per pound			0	4	6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8		
Neuralia	Acheson	Southampton Sept. 10
Oct. 9		
Medina	Natley	London Sept. 19
Roma	Andrea	Genoa Sept. 22
Ionian	Castaway	Southampton Sept. 10
Salsette	Vine	Shanghai Sept. 22
Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	Dunston on Tyne July 28
Colaba	Glass	Javar, etc.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9		
Medina	Natley	Sydney
Lhasa	Rouse	Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday.

Nigretia	Raddish	Middlesborough
Abydos	Davies	Mauritius
Canara	Dagge	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer	Umsinga	for Middlesborough
Steamer	Okara (to arrive)	for Calcutta.
Atlantian	—	—

S. S. Neuralia:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Neuralia, 5,656 tons, Captain A. H. Acheson, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Southampton which port she left on Sept. 10 with ballast.

S. S. Medina:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Medina, 6,699 tons, Captain F. Natley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port she left on Sept. 19 with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Roma:—The Italian S. N. Company's steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain C. Andrea, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa which port she left on Sept. 22 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ionian:—The steamer Ionian, 5,324 tons, Captain B. T. Castaway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton which port she left on Sept. 10 with ballast.

S. S. Salsette:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,392 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, which port she left on Sept. 22 with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

S. S. Kerrienmoor:—The steamer Kerrienmoor, 2,109 tons, Captain T. Sisterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dunstan-on-Tyne, which port she left on July 28 with ballast.

S. S. Medina:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Medina, 6,699 tons, Captain F. Natley sailed yesterday evening for Australia with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nigretia:—The steamer Nigretia, 4,044 tons, Captain Raddish, will sail today for Leith and Middlesborough with a general cargo.

S. S. Abydos:—The steamer Abydos, 3,939 tons, Captain L. Davies, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

S. S. Brocklebank Assyria:—The Anchor Line steamer Brocklebank Assyria, left Liverpool on the 7th instant.

Friday, October 9th

P. DOCK.

Berth Steamer	Capt.	Agents
Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
& R Canara	Dagge	M. M. & Co.
Morocco	Pickering	J. Finlay & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Clan Macbeth	Redford	J. F. & Co.
2 Cricassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co.
Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)	Nickle
Kassala	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nigretia	Raddish	W. & A. Graham & Co
10 & 11 Waddon	Peterson	W & A Graham & Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	Dawill	P. & O. S. N. Co.
16 Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Bahaduri	Mahomed	B. O. S. N. Co. Ld.
Irrawadi	Goolam	B. O. S. N. Co. Ld.
Sabarmati	Syuudin	Bo. S. N. Co. Ld

M. W. D. D.

A. atolla	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
Arraye	Coidwell	P. & O. S, N. & Co
Amarapoora		M. M. & Co
[illegible]bassich	Findley	
[illegible]von	Arigce	
[illegible]arjora	O'Connor	M. [illegible] & Co
[illegible]erbera	Len ar hand	M. M. & Co
[illegible]angala	Carrie	M. M. & Co.
[illegible]harata	Macdonald	M. M. Co
Bretwalda	Evans	M. M. & Co
[illegible]amora	Penny	M. M. & Co
[illegible]aledonia	Blaikie	W. & A. G. & Co
[illegible]hil a	Fenton	M. M. & Co.
Colaba	[illegible]ross	M. M. & Co.
[illegible]imera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Empress of India	Haily	
[illegible] F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
[illegible]lenshiel	Griffiths	
[illegible]omayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
[illegible]tia	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Ionian	Castaway	
Jeddah	Teruel	T. M. & Co
Kowcit	Coates	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Karadenis	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	
Losnat	Neilson	T. N. & Co
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Masunda	Risk	M. M. & Co.
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Massilla	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
[illegible]airung	Grant	T. M. & Co
[illegible]u tah	Peter	
Neuralia	Natley	M. M. & Co
Ormara	McLean	M. M. & Co.
[illegible]ent-kota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Palitana	Knipple	M. M. Co
[illegible]enfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Managar
Rheinfels	Severs (Prize vessel.	Dock Manager
Roma	Andare	Italian S. N. Co
Shasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Surada	Birhop	M. M. & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	[illegible]
Salsette	Vine	M. M. & Co
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. Co.
Teesbridge	Cooper	[illegible] & [illegible]
Trifels	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
Varela	[illegible]ills	M. [illegible] & Co
Varzine	Hamiltone	Dock Manager
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Vinotria	Arnessne	
Wartura	Thompson	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

Warturm (s) 99 bales cowhides, 6 bales buffalo hides, 57 bales sheep and goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 191 bales cow hides, 30 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 36 bales goat and sheep skins, 103 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 700 cwts buffalo horns, E. Mahomed; 263 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Caledonia (s) 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli. Bros.

Maloja (s) 210 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji & Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco (s) 4,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Waddon (s) 3 bales Indian woollen druggets, F. Buesser.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Medina from London. Agents P. & O. S. N. Co. 11 boxes and 2 cases specie; 91 bars silver.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co., "The Arcadians."
Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, October 12.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m
Bandman Opera Co. "The Girl from Utah."
Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 13.

Bombay Improvement Trust meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Bandman Opera Co., "The Girl from Utah."
Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 14.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-10 p.m.
Bandman Opera Co., "The Laughing Husband."
Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. N. Stanley Reed, A. D. C. Commanding.

October 10.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending Oct. 17th:— Sergt. H. F. Lodge.

PARADES FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

2. Riding School for Recruits and members is possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. There will be a combined drill with the 33rd Cavalry on Tuesday morning next the 13th instant, Rendezvous, Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m. punctually. All members are requested to attend.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki.
4. There will be an Instructional parade both mounted and dismounted at the Riding School on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 5-45 p.m.
5. The following gentlemen having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—
Mr. Robert David Rowlands to "G" Troop.
Mr. James Houston Crawford to "D" Troop.
6. Mr. J. R. Abercrombie having rejoined is taken on the strength and posted to "D" Troop.

R. A. SPENCER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Oct. 9.

366. Parades.—The N. C. Os. and men detailed for 15 pr. Gun drill, will parade at Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Saturday next and at 7 a.m. on Monday next.
367. Parades.—There will not be a Specialists parade at Mahaluxmi on Sunday next.
368. Proficiency Lectures.—Members who are desirous of attending a Series of Lectures for Proficiency are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant's Office at once.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 10.

888 Books Instructional.—Copies of Infantry Training 1914 are now available for issue to all Officers and N. C. Officers of the Battalion. Application for same should be made at Head-Quarters, where recipients will be expected to sign. The book is issued for perusal only and is not yet to be applied to work.

889 Parades.—Company parades for the week ending October 17th:—
"A" Company.—Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class 6-30 p.m.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti.)
"C" Company.—Tuesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company.—Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company.—Sunday the 11th Inst. Fall in at the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. prompt. Wednesday 14th Inst. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.
Motor Cycle Section parade at Head-Quarters to-day Saturday at 5 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
"F" Company.—Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits.—Tuesday and Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Monday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress, Mufti Special Reserve attached to "G" Coy. will parade with the recruits of "G" Coy. on the above mentioned days.
Instructional parade for N. C. Officers at the Gymkhana on Tuesday at 7-30 a.m. Dress, Mufti with Rifles & Side arms.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress, Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class, Adult companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

890 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 11th Inst. "G" Coy. Recruits.
Monday 12th Inst. "D" Coy. Recruits.
Tuesday 13th Inst. "E" Coy. Recruits.
Wednesday 14th Inst. "G" Coy. Recruits.
Thursday 15th Inst. "F" Coy .Recruits.
Friday 16th Inst. "E" Coy. Recruits.
Saturday 17th Inst. "C" Coy. Recruits.
Sunday 18th Inst. "G" Coy. Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

891. Instruction.-Officers.—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend a series of Lectures and drills to be held at Head-Quarters every day at 7-15 a.m. until further orders, as often as possible. The Class will commence on Monday 12th Inst. Dress.—Mufti. Note Books should be brought.

892 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 8141 Vol H. B. Bennett, No. 8142 Vol. D. M. Tombroff.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer "Maloja" sailing to-day:—

Mr. M. Rosario, Mr. T. Cory, Mr. J. E. Steele, Mrs. Ridland, Mrs. Hannum and 2 children, Mons Babault, Mons Deperimoz, Mr. J. W. Brophie, Mr. S. E. A. Gregory, Miss Read, Mr. P. M. Broadberry, Mrs. Empson, Mrs. F. W. B. Gray infant and nurse, Mrs. W. P. Sangster 2 children and nurse, Mr. Arthur, Mr. C. O. Gassett, Mrs. Wormal child and nurse, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. L. N. Bonar, Mr. N. C. Kalkias, Rev. Hannum, Miss Hannum, Mde. Willaume, Mons Simon, Rev. W. H. Satchell, Mr. N. M. Macpherson, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. A. E. Dallas, Miss Wilson, Mrs. G. M. Orr and child, Mr. S. G. Wills, Mrs. Widdington infant and nurse, two Messrs. Lahiry, Miss Allport, Mrs. Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. H. N. Betts, and infant, Mrs. Bray, child, governess and nurse, Mr. F. J. Burns, Mr. S. and Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Earle, infant and nurse, Miss E. Ellis, Mrs. G. Farell, Miss Fowler, Mrs. A. D. Gaul, Mr. Grant, Miss Haldane, Mr. Hall, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. H. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Heniker, Mrs. James and child, Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Mr. R. H. Johnson, Mr. G. Lamotte, Mrs. Harold Lewis, Mr. McCullock, Mrs. McGowan, Mr. Mitton, Mr. B. Burges and valet, Miss L. Morris Mrs. A. H. Muir, Mr. H. G. Nicholls, Mr. Stanley Oakes, Mrs. S. M. Owen, Mr. W. R. Pandit, Mrs. Pirrie, two Misses Pirrie, Mr. A. E. Pundt, Miss P. Reed, Mr. G. W. Robertson, Mrs. Roderick and 3 children, Mr. F. Shorrock, Miss E. H. Smith, Miss F. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stannard, Mrs. St. George, Miss St. George, Mr. F. B. Stratton, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Tribe, Prof. H. H. Turner, Mr. John Wann, Miss A. E. Watson, Mr. A. Wheatley, Mr. H. Wilmore, and Mrs. N. M. Wilson.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The English Mail steamer Medina arrived in harbour yesterday, with the mails of the 19th ultimo, and the following passengers:—Grylls Lt W M; Allan Mrs R G and infant; Dewar Miss; Colthurst Mrs C L E; Howe Mrs; Duval Mrs H P; Anderson Miss A T; Adams Mr R P; Adams Mrs and Infant; Southern Mr H; Marshall Mrs A H and infant; Marshall Nurse; Gandoine Mr G R; Macmillan Mr W B; Muirden Mrs A; Seton-Browne Mrs; C L; Bird Lt Col R; Bird Mrs; Bliss Mrs; Lowther Mr E H N; Ironside Mr W A; Hayward Mr C J; Hayward Mrs and infant; Barlow Mrs G T ;Roche Rev G R M; Herdon Mrs; Kirke Mr J; Barker Mr P W; Luckhurst Mr J P; Pringle Mr H A; Airchison Mr P E; Airchison Mrs and infant; Hannay Mr R; Willson Mr W S G; Wilson Mr L; Whyte Col F S; Sale Mr J L; Barrow Mr J R; Clegg Mr R B; Stevenson Mr G; Heaton Mrs J J; Riza Mr M; Hart Mr J S; Taylor Mr J R; Buckler Mr F W; Goldsworthy Mr J L; Stileman Mr F F; Cresswell Mr A T G; McEwen Mr B; Mackai Mr F P; Hymphreys Mrs C V; Morris Mr W G; Jones Mr T G; Harris Mr G T; Thorpe Mrs G F; Cameron Mr A; Hamilton Miss; Bull Mrs H M; Donovan Miss; Eaves Mr H B; Eaves Mrs; Moore Miss M E; Gulliland Mr C C; Khan Mr A; Orr-Ewing Mrs; Prasoda Mr R S C; Procter Sir H; Davis Mrs; MacRae Mrs J E; O'Meara Mrs E J; Birley Miss E; Nash Mr E G; Soni Mr D S; Pointing Mr F G; Strong Mrs H P; Singh Mr U; O'Meara Maj E G; Wootten Miss J E; Fitzgerald Cap E A; Longden Lt Col; Young Lt Col F H; Chaplain Lt R E; Knollys Mrs R W E; Bailey Mr H; Bailey Mrs; Leach Mr A G; Leach Mrs; Nanarati Mr L M; Nagarsett Mr K; Tulloh Lt Col G S; Pudakota Rajah of; Marfort Dr; Doran Rajah of; Furley Mrs H D; Finigan Mr A J; Miller Mr K C; Tilley Miss; Thornton Mrs W S; Cossey Mr F; Martenz Mr L; Martenz Mrs; Martenz Child; Kenneman Mr A E; Gershon Mr E; Leri Mr A; Cameron Mrs D; Smith Mr L; Harper Mr P C; Evans Mr P C; Evans Mrs; Whyte Mr W; Whyte Mrs; Lovell Mr S F O; Holmes Mr H.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE BOMBA GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

Slav March ... Entry of Bulgars ..... Lotter.
Overture ..... Le Cheval de Bronze .....Auber
Minuet ..... Samson .....Handel.
Selection ... The Marriage Market ... Jacobi.
Valse ..... Babette ..... Colin.
Intermezzo ..... Laughing Eyes ..... Finck.
Revue ..... Come Over Here ..... Douglas.
Orientale ..... Kismet ..... Markey.
Rule Britannia.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. Carington Smith and Officers, the "Band" of 2nd Battn., Hampshire Regiment under the direction of Mr. W. H. Orbinski (Bandmaster), will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band Stand (weather permitting), on Saturday 10th October 1914, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

March ..... Holyrood ..... Alford.
Overture ..... Oberon ..... Weber.
Parisian Sketches ... Demoiselle Chic and Bal Masque ..... Fletcher.
Romance sans paroles...Simple Aveu ... Thome.
Suite ..... Peer Gynt .....Grieg.
Romance ..... Hobomoko ..... Reeves.
Intermezzo ...Cavalleria Rusticana...Mascagni.
Melodies from...The Girl in the Taxi...Gilbert.
Valse ..... Night of Love .....Lincke.
Two Step...Get Out or Get Under...Abrahams.
Regimental Marches.
Rule Britania
God save the King-Emperor.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. Y. U. Bhandarkar, B.A. LL.B., will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION.

The first public lecture of the series of lectures arranged by the above Union will be delivered by Mr. N. V. Kalhatkar at the G. E. Institute's Dadar English School Hall to-morrow at 5 p.m., (S.T.). The subject is "What to do with our boys."

THE FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of September the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 11,338 of whom 4,704 were males 3,726 were females and 2,908 were children. The average daily attendance was 378.

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Mr. S. Benjamin will deliver a public lecture upon "Lady Montefiore" to-morrow at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), in the New English School, Kashi Baug, near C. P. Tank, under the auspices of the above League. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms on Tuesday, the 13th October, at 6-15 p.m.

Mr. G. C. Shortridge and Capt. S. A. Macmillan who have been collecting in Burma for the Mammal Survey of India, Burma and Ceylon will be present, as they are passing through Bombay on their way home to the War and the specimens they have obtained will be on exhibition.

GERMAN PRISONERS ARRIVE AT ALDERSHOT.

Topical War Service.

German prisoners continue to arrive in England and during mail week another batch of 1,600 arrived at Aldershot and were immediately marched to the detention compound at Frith Hill, Camberley, where there are now over 2,000 German soldiers and sailors detained.

B.E. S. STUDENTS' DANCE.

The Bombay Education Society's ex-students' dance, in aid of the War Fund, which was held last night in the Town Hall was a great success. The Hall was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen participated in the dance, which was under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi writers' Association, Dr. Rustam N. R. Ranina will deliver at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, on Tuesday the 13th October 1914 at 6 p.m., (S. T.), a public lecture on "The story of two ambitious and humiliated rulers—Napoleon III of France and William II of Germany." The lecture is open to the public. Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D. will preside.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

To-morrow the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m., (S.T.), at their respective places. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., bar-at-law, and the Junior Class by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B.

This evening a Conversational meeting of the members of the Brotherhood will be held at the Head Quarters of the Brotherhood, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, one attacks (Umarkhadi) and one death from plague were reported in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 54 from all causes. The total mortality in the corresponding period of last year was 83 and in the 1912, it was 90. No cases of either small-pox or cholera were reported in the city on Thursday. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Thursday was 2116, out of which 4 were found to be plague stricken. Three of the plague rats were found in B. Ward and one in C. Ward.

REAL CŒUR-DE-LION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly pleased if you will kindly insert the following incidents in your well-known journal. Last night a *Subedhar* along with the division under him was seen departing from the Poona station. Obviously, he had been ordered to the front; and his wife together with her two small children came to the station to wish him farewell. Oh, the Pangs of long separation are too much for a human heart to endure, But what must that separation be, when the return of the individual is so very uncertain? Simply unbearable!

A few minutes before the arrival of the cruel hour, the poor woman naturally burst into shrieks, and assisted by those of the children, it made the whole station shudder in response. No human heart could help but be sincerely affected at such a pathetic sight. Nevertheless, there was one whose heart did not seem to exhibit any sign of weakness. This was no other than the *Subedhar* himself.

A few words of consolative to his wife, a touch to each his compartment conversing he stands in his compartment conversing as usual Not a tear escaped, no., even the crocodile's was hardly to be noticed. On the contrary, the hardy veteran incited his companions, and assisted by the British Tommies uttered three cheers that made the whole staion echo and then—to duty.

Health and a happy life a soldier doth possess;
Ever ready to find himself redressed.
Thinks not of home when once addressed,
He holds his sword, and fighting, goes in darkness.
Oh, the last hour; he thinks of God and home besides!—Yours, etc.

A MORTAL.

Poona, Oct. 8th.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA--INDIA.

"The Heartless Woman," the true story of whose life is to be shown on the screen from to-night at the America-India Cinema, is Mary Martens, a girl of the labouring class, who, in order to satisfy her ambition of raising herself into the sphere of rank and fashion, tramples upon all the nobler sentiments of womanhood. She despises her poor neighbours, jilts her lover, and finally deserts her home, leaving her poor old mother to starve. She succeeds in marrying a rich banker, and becomes the curse of his life by her frivolous flirtatious and reckless extravagance; but in the end she is rightly punished for her heartless and unnatural conduct. It is a well acted drama, and conveys a deep moral, which will not fail to make a strong impression.

The other features of the programme are "The Loyal Deserter," a war-drama, "Animated Cartoons," and a delightful comic film.

THE OLYMPIA.

One of the wonder of this century Thomas Edison's latest invention "Kinetophone" will be seen in to-night's Olympia programme. The cinema pictures will now talk and sing, like living human beings. The grand star film is "The Last Will and Testament," in which a vile maid destroys the happiness of her mistress, a rich countess.

AN "AFTERNOON STAR,"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your "Notes of the Day," Oct. 6th, you have graphically described the unusual excitement in Bombay City, last Monday afternoon, among large groups of star gazers collected in street corners and in terraces of houses to witness the extraordinary phenomenon of a small celestial body shining in full day light. Not a few whose imagination ran riot in these exceptionally stirring times, mistook it for a "viman"—balloon, or air-ship. This is not the first time our favourite morning and evening star has played us the same trick. According to the author of "The Midnight Sky," the light of Venus, at times of greatest brilliancy, is so intense that the planet can, it is said, be plainly perceived by the naked eye in full sunlight, sometimes within an hour of noon. "At one of these epochs, in 1868," he writes, "a correspondent of the "Times" fancied that he had discovered a balloon—shaped comet at noon-day by means of a small hand-telescope. The stranger, however, turned out to be the planet Venus, which happened to be favourably situated for day light observation in the spring of the year." It may interest your readers to know that on the 23rd of this month, Venus, the goddess of beauty, (our Indian Shukra, the stern preceptor, ShukraCharya of the demons) will be at greatest brilliancy. Star gazers should not miss this splendour of the sky.

October 10th. Yours, etc.,
A. R. T.

PEARL MERCHANT'S BANKRUPTCY.

The public examination of Shaikh Abdul Rehman, the Arab pearl merchant who filed his petition in insolvency in October last, was continued yesterday before the Chief Clerk Mr. R. B. Patel.

The insolvent was examined in detail about his account books, and the keeping of accounts, by Mr. Bahadurji, who was instructed by Messrs. Little and Company on behalf of the firm of Beg Mahomed, opposing creditors.

The insolvent has also amended his schedule. His assets are now inflated by about Rs. 5,000 and his claims considered bad have been reduced by about Rs. 20,000, thus benefiting the estate by about Rs. 25,000.

Further examination of the insolvent has been adjourned.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(*To be run on Saturday, 10th October.*)

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. Thursday, 8th October:—

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Forfeit 9-0, Ute 8-11, Chobham 8-8, Borgie 8-8, Pension 8-7, Lola 8-1, Canberra 7-8, Impecunious 7-7, Pat's Pet 7-5.

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Yvette 9-12, Lady Douglas 9-10, Molly S. 9-10, Sly Kiss 9-8, Seigneurie 9-7, Veera 9-3, North 9-2, First Venture 8-12, Lord Reay 8-3, Beryl 8-2, Audlia 8-0, Loch Sicker 7-4, Lady Pranjip 7-0.

THE EUPHRATES PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Valens 9-7, Longboat 9-1, Sweden 9-0, Tulwar 8-13, Shami 8-9, Maidania 8-9, Serpent 8-4, British King 8-3, Best Chance 8-2, Ajmer 7-10, Grey Ghost II 7-8, Alwar 7-8, Last Chance 7-0.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Dhaman 10-2, Baloz 9-12, Money Gold 9-1, Beyrut 8-11, The Winner 8-6, Sparrow Hawk 8-4, Haify 8-0, Terror 7-9, Solar Star 7-8, Harry Johnson 7-5, Galiard 6-12, Tulwar 6-5, Royalist 6-0, Malacca 6-0.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—DISTANCE 6 Furlongs.

Tofic Pasha 9-10, Raspberry 9-5, Fado 9-2, Bahlool 9-1, Hidalgo 8-13, Minerva 8-7, Dhaidan 8-4, Tenebreuse 8-0, Abdul Aziz 7-11, Durban 7-11, Dilkush 7-9.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Zigomar 9-4, Grequa 9-0, Newmarket 8-13, Anaz 8-13, Chichester 8-11, Flying Machine 8-7, Saidan 8-6, Old China 8-3, Agent 8-3, Lord Satu 8-1, Investment 8-1, Flying Bird 8-0, Beethoven 7-13, The Tetrarch 7-13, Maurice 7-11, Sirmust 7-8, Columbus 7-7.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Jawan 9-3, Red Flag 9-2, Saood 9-0, Royalist 8-11, Cardiff 8-11, Malayeb 8-9, Present 8-7, Vellard 8-6, Guldasta 8-4, Pretender II 8-4, Bezar Beg 8-1, Nayel Pasha 8-0, Quality 7-13, American Spot 7-12, Ruby Fish 7-12, Nawag 7-11, Sweetlips 7-8.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division III.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Monitor 9-0, Pepul 8-12, Kassum 8-9, Oratory 8-9, Puma 8-9, Shatra 8-8, Sherali 8-8, Vudhia 8-5, Crocodile 8-5, Matador 8-4, Jingle 8-0, Cash Boy 7-13, Pharoah 7-11, Kaiumers 7-10, Crisis 7-9, Crescent 7-7.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CHARGE AGAINST NEWSPAPER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. B. Marzban and Mr. P. J. Marzban, proprietor and editor respectively of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," appeared in answer to a charge of defamation preferred against them by Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Mr. P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. K. Petit, Secretaries. Mr. D. M. Madon, Advocate, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, instructed by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. J. Vimadalal solicitor, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Madon said that looking to the heavy board that day there was not much chance of the case being taken up. At least there would not be much time left to do justice to their opening of the case.. He therefore asked that dates be fixed.

His Worship fixed the afternoons of the 28th and 29th instant.

Mr. Madon then asked that the manager of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" be called upon to produce the manuscripts of the articles complained of.

Mr. Jal J. Marzban, the manager, was then put in the witness box. He said the manuscripts had been destroyed. It was the practice in his office to destroy such documents after three months, and those documents were six months old.

His Worship enquired if there was any chance of a settlement.

Mr. Madon said certain facts prevented a settlement being arrived at. At least no overtures had been made to them by the other side.

LOOK OUT.

THE ORIENT

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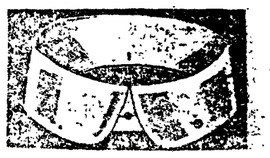

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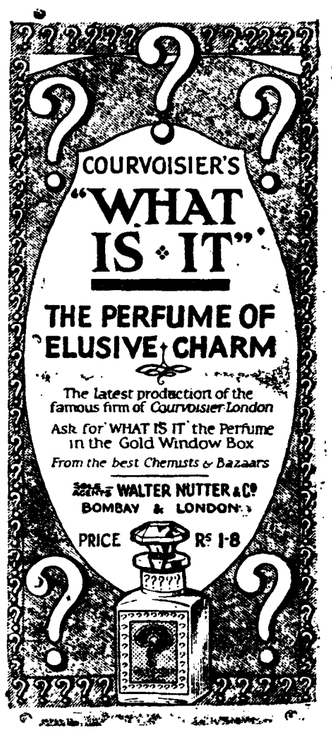

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, October 10, 1914.

"A FIGHT TO A FINISH."

We referred yesterday to the spirit of revenge that has taken possession of a large section of public opinion in England. "A fight to a finish" is the expression invariably used by a large number of writers and speakers, but it is an expression that seems to have various meanings in the minds of various people. A fight to a finish, we agree, it must be. But the finish to be kept in view is that German militarism and German ambition must be crushed. This is only to be accomplished by the carrying of the campaign into the enemy's territory and the ultimate occupation of the German capital. It is obvious that nothing short of that will effectually and for any period of time, within our present vision, dispose of the nightmare of German domination. And unless we can achieve that the victory will not be ours and our sacrifices will have been in vain. We think the right view of the aim that the people of the British Empire should keep in view is expressed in "The Times" which arrived by yesterday's mail. "The Times" says: "We and our Allies owe it to those who will come after us to dispel for ever the menace of Prussian militarism which has so long hung like a black cloud over the world. We shall only do it by carrying our victorious armies at whatever cost into the heart of the enemy's country." "The Times" repudiates the suggestion that the Allied armies in Germany would behave as the Germans have behaved in Belgium. "The Allies will go to Berlin to settle accounts and not to lay waste the Fatherland. Not until the horsemen of the gathering nations ride down Unter den Linden will the German people realise fully that their dreams of world domination are shattered for ever."

But just as there seems to be an unfortunate growth of the spirit of mere revenge on the one extreme, so, on the other, there is a growth of that body of opinion,—or if not a growth an increase of insistence,—that would gladly end the war whenever Germany chooses to say she has had enough, and would like to call a draw. There is a class of people,—and a class whose voice, we fear, will be very loudly heard, as soon as the war is carried into German territory,—who think that as Germany was the aggressor and England and France had no desire to go to war, therefore, as soon as Germany says she does not want any more war, the Allies need but cheerfully acquiesce and agree to desist. The view is taken that this will be a surer gurantee of peace than if Germany were beaten to her knees, because, if the Allies are determined to crush and dismember her, then she will fight to the last man. A crushed Germany, we are told, would be no way towards disarmament, for Germany would repeat the era after the Napoleonic wars and arm every man in the Empire for the day of revenge. We discussed this point of view yesterday and there is no need to go over the same ground again, but it is interesting to note that, judging by yesterday's mail papers, it is still being pressed. There seems to be a fear among a certain class of Liberals that the last stage of the war will be a prolonged and bitter conflict from the Rhine to Berlin. That, however, —a conflict from the Rhine to Berlin, whether prolonged or not,—is just what we have to face. Some of these people who represent the "Stop-the-War" movement,—that is who would stop the war, if they could, the moment Germany was content to ask us to do so,—have now started a new movement, very praiseworthy in its motives but showing the same inability to appreciate the reality of things. Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, Charles Trevelyan, Norman Angell, E. O. Morel and Arthur Ponsonby write to "The Nation" announcing that they have formed the "Union of Democratic Control." The objects of this new association, we are told, have nothing to do with any "Stop-the-War" movement. It desires to make no suggestion as to the stage in the military operations at which peace should be urged. Its effort is to indicate clearly "the fundamental principles which must mark the final terms of peace if the general policy for which the present Government presumably stands, and which nearly all writers,—certainly, all progressive writers,—have from the beginning urged, is finally to be vindicated." To this end the founders of the Union of Democratic Control lay down the following outline of "the policy that shall inspire the actual conditions of peace and shall dominate the situation after peace has been declared":—

(1) No province shall be transferred from one Government to another without the consent by plebiscite of the population of such province.

(2) No treaty, arrangement, or undertaking shall be entered upon in the name of Great Britain without the sanction of Parliament. Adequate machinery for ensuring democratic control of foreign policy shall be created.

(3) The foreign policy of Great Britain shall not be aimed at creating alliances for the purpose of maintaining the "balance of power," but shall be directed to the establishment of a Concert of Europe, whose deliberations and decisions shall be public.

(4) Great Britain shall propose as part of the Peace Settlement a plan for the drastic reduction of armaments by the consent of all the belligerent Powers, and to facilitate that policy shall attempt to secure the general nationalization of the manufacture of armaments and the prohibition of the export of armaments by one country to another.

It is clear that Great Britain cannot undertake to impose the first condition on Europe, unless the Union of Democratic Control is content that she shall fight a fresh war, or series of wars, to enforce it. The second condition already exists. Every treaty must be ratified by Parliament and no Government would be so foolish, or ever has been so foolish, as to negotiate a treaty, which it had not the best reason to believe would be ratified by Parliament. The third condition has no particular relevance to the terms on which this war will be ended. The fourth, however, provides the crux of the whole problem. That some such object as a general, drastic, or partial, reduction of armaments will be achieved by this war is the hope of everyone. But it is not the desire of Germany, and it is for this very reason, that we cannot listen to German overtures for peace, until Germany has been put into the position of a suppliant, who cannot afford to suggest terms but must accept the terms dictated to her. The founders of the Union of Democratic Control belong to the party who are averse to the infliction of a humiliation on Germany. But the achievement of the object indicated in their fourth condition is only possible by the humiliation of Germany. The latter's attitude has already been stated by the German Ambassador in Washington. Germany, he said, after the Battle of the Marne, was willing to call the struggle a draw. But on three "absolutely essential," conditions. First, that England must forego her demand for the complete crushing of Germany; second, that, while negotiations may be considered concerning the colonies, the German Empire must remain intact; third, that Germany must be let alone by the other powers. Unless these conditions are agreed to, says the German Imperial Chancellor, through his ambassador in Washington, Germany will fight to the last man. These are conditions to which it may be taken as certain, Germany will continue to adhere, until she is forced to accept the terms of the Allies. It is clear, therefore, that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his friends are as much bound to the "fight to a finish" as anyone, if they are honestly concerned to achieve the object which they desire the British Government to make an essential condition of peace. In these circumstances, we trust that Mr. MacDonald will cease his campaign of impotent criticism of Britain's participation in the war, which has served no purpose but to provide the German press with material on which to mislead the German public as to the wholehearted acquiescence of the British people in the war.

Notes of the Day

Roumania and The War.

A telegram published yesterday spoke of the conflict between King Carol of Roumania and his ministers in regard to the attitude of Roumania in the war. The attitude of Roumania has been a subject of great interest to Europe since the war began and has been discussed more than once in these columns. The secret convention referred to in yesterday's telegram was made with Austria-Hungary in the early nineties. It held Roumania liable to come to the assistance of Austria, if the latter were attacked by Russia, and had the war come a year earlier Roumania would have been compelled to take her part. But the convention was not renewed last year, owing to Roumania's dissatisfaction with Austria's attitude at the time of the second Balkan war. In the meanwhile, Russia and France have made good use of the opportunity, and the former has succeeded in creating a distinctly anti-German and pro-Russian public opinion. The Russian Court carefully cultivated the Roumanian Royal family, and the suggested match between the eldest son of the Roumanian Crown Prince and the eldest daughter of the Tsar was the result. But that engagement has hung fire, King Carol waiting to see which way the wind blew.

Nothing gained from Austria.

King Carol is very astute, and he knows how to play a waiting game. Had he thrown in his lot with either group, there was the chance of its being defeated, which would have given a blow to his ambitions. Since the war began Roumania has mobilised her army, but it is not kept on a constant war footing, as that would be ruinous to her already impoverished exchequer. It is believed that Austria-Hungary and Germany on the one hand, and France and Russia on the other, have again approached her in order to secure her co-operation in the war. The Roumanian army, it may be mentioned, numbers nearly half a million men, who are highly trained. King Carol, it is reported, thinks himself bound to help Austria and Germany, but according to a writer in "The Outlook", while the King and some of his old advisers are for Austria-Hungary, the army and public opinion favour Russia. The people naturally ask what they have gained from Austria after her forty years' friendship.

A Divided Family.

The Crown Prince and his family are enthusiastically pro-Russian and pro-English. This is largely accounted for by the English training and Anglo-Russian descent of the Crown Princess, who is a daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, who married a Russian Grand-Duchess. King Charles, however, has personal material interests to conserve in not offending Germany. He belongs to the Sigmaringen branch of the Hohenzollern family, and it is openly asserted that in the event of his siding with Russia he would at once be deprived of every mark of his large private fortune, which is invested in Austria and Germany.

A German Estimate of the Gurkhas.

"Punch" observed the other day that the German threat to make "Gurkensalat" of the Gurkhas has left those cheery little sportsmen undismayed. As a matter of fact, as "India" points out, we already have a genuine German estimate of the merits of these particular fighting men. It comes from the sporting volume published by the Crown Prince two years ago under the title "From My Hunting Day-Book." The passage occurs in the description of his tiger-hunt in the Ganges Delta. Insisting upon the necessity of having enthusiastic drivers, the Crown Prince wrote:—

We thought it wise to bring several Gurkha policemen with us for this very purpose. The Gurkhas hail from Nepal on the North-East Frontier of India, and in type they resemble the inhabitants of Eastern Asia. They might almost be mistaken for Japanese, and are the best soldiers the English possess in India. They are small but extraordinarily wiry and tough little people, who fear neither hell nor the devil.

CHARGES AGAINST A BARRISTER.

CABLES FROM EUROPE.

ALLEGED THREATS

The further hearing of the matter in which under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court, Mr. Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore, Bar-at-Law and Advocate of the Bombay High Court, has been called upon to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction, for grossly improper conduct as regards a suit Dadabhai Alu v. Jivanji, heard and decided by him as judge of the Sar Nyayadhish Court of the Jawhar State, was resumed before a special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Hayward.

On Thursday evening when the Court rose for the day, Mr. Setalvad (for Mr. Tarapore) was arguing at length about the second charge against P. C. Tarapore. On Friday morning in continuation of his arguments, Mr. Setalvad said that Tarapore pressed the Raja Saheb to give evidence before him as regards the matter in dispute in the suit of Dadabhai v. Jivanji. It was not correct to state that Tarapore wanted to shut out the Raja's evidence. It was the Raja (and perhaps he was right) who as a Ruler of the State declined to give evidence. (Mr. Setalvad put in the opinion of the Advocate-General given to the Raja of Jawhar to the effect that the Raja could give evidence on cross-interrogatories before a Court of his own state of which he was the Ruler).

The Advocate-General actually advised that it would be desirable under the circumstances that the Raja should give evidence. Therefore, counsel submitted that the charge against Tarapore that he prevented the Raja from giving evidence in that suit, failed.

When it was said that they had to meet this and that charge, it was really the Advocate-General who had to prove those charges. With regard to what fell from his Lordship Mr. Justice Davar on Thursday as to whether those letters were properly admitted by Tarapore as judge, counsel submitted that the Raja was the ruler of his own state and he could lay down the law; therefore what he laid down as the law, was the law there.

Continuing, Mr. Setalvad said that if Mr. Tarapore had any interest in the suit he would not have resigned while the appeal was pending.

Davar J.:—What was the salary paid to Tarapore?

Mr. Setalvad:—Rs. 350 p. m., with free quarters and a carriage and horse.

Continuing, Mr. Setalvad said that the Court ought to accept the facts as stated by Tarapore. It was not a bare denial, but it was a denial corroborated by dates and references.

THE SAVARKAR AFFAIR.

It was alleged that Tarapore worked on the fears of the Raja. Counsel submitted that it was not so, if their Lordships referred to the various dates. It was in September 1910, that the Savarkar matter was settled. There was no substance, therefore, in the suggestion that Tarapore used the Savarkar matter as a handle to influence the Raja to write that letter. The letter was written later than September and by September 1910, the Savarkar matter had been settled.

Continuing, to the second charge (viz. preventing the defendant from continuing his defence &c.), they had the evidence of the plaintiff in his affidavit. He stated that to his (plaintiff's) affidavit for attaching the defendant's property, before judgement, the defendant did not make any affidavit in reply. And when the appeal against that order of attachment made by Tarapore, went to the Raja, the Raja confirmed the order of attachment as regards the defendant's immoveable property. It must be remembered that when the Raja passed that order in appeal, Tarapore had already left the state; so that it was not possible to say that Tarapore was influencing the Raja. Dealing with the letter written by Jivanji, Counsel said that Jivanji wrote this letter on the 18th March, 1911, and on this letter Tarapore was perfectly right in considering it as gross contempt of Court. With regard to Mr. Binning's appearance and the judge's refusal to hear him except in Marathi, there was the standing order of the Court that the Court language was Marathi; even the plaintiff's pleaders were not permitted to address in any other language than Marathi.

The Chief Justice:—Do you know of any instance in which a British Court has refused to hear counsel in English?

Mr. Setalvad:—I do not know of any instance in this Presidency; but I know that in the Nizam's Courts, a barrister who was taken from Bombay, was asked to address in Urdu and he had to come back to Bombay.

Chief Justice:—What about the Courts at Bhavnagar, Rajpipla; do they refuse to hear counsel in English?

Mr. Setalvad:—I have no personal knowledge; but I know of instances where magistrates in the mofussil ask counsel to address in the vernacular. I am told my learned friend Mr. Davar had appeared before a magistrate at Sholapur and the magistrate asked him to address in Marathi, so Mr. Davar addressed in Marathi with what Marathi he could command.

THE APPEAL FROM TARAPORE'S DECISION.

Coming then to the appeal from Tarapore's decision it must be remembered that the appeal was never heard on the merits. First Mr. Ganguli was appointed to hear the appeal; he was superseded by Mr. A. B. Desai and what Mr. Desai appeared to have done was that instead of hearing the appeal on the merits he took the statements of Mr. Jaykar, Mr. Macdonald, and two other gentlemen, and pressure was brought on Dadabhai, (the plaintiff) to withdraw the suit. Dadabhai in his affidavit stated what happened between him and Mr. Achyut Bhaskar Desai and how Mr. Desai brought pressure on him to withdraw the suit.

TELEGRAMS FROM EUROPE.

Coming to the subject of telegrams sent from Europe by Tarapore, counsel stated that they were not sent to the Raja, but the Raja came, to know of them on their being shown to him by Jaykar. The suggestion was that the Rs. 2,000 referred to were really the moneys of Tarapore; but Gustadji's affidavit and the Pro-note showed that Gustadji had lent money to Dadabhai. Besides Mr. Read sent these telegrams for Tarapore and he had misunderstood the instructions of Tarapore.

Davar J.:—Who was Mr. Read? Why did Tarapore want a private secretary, what was he?

Mr. Setalvad:—No, my Lord. Read was not his private secretary.

The material telegrams purporting to be sent by Tarapore to G. R. Parekh, dated, London, 25th January, 1912, are as follows:—"Money lent Dadloo urgently demanded, proceed Jawhar warn Krishnasha unless he takes prompt action in Dadloo affair enabling your recovering loan from Dadloo without further delay, will address full representation Bombay and India Governments sending them Raja's and Rani's confidential letters, also tell everything Lord Crew when I meet him in my Club. Cable results interview, will wait fortnight, then take strongest action in self-defence."

Parekh wired back asking Tarapore to await his letter and not get excited. To this Tarapore cabled as follows on 29th Jan. 1912:—"Cable received, further waiting impossible. My resolution final. Money lent Dadloo urgently required. God's sake warn Krishnashah immediately, cable result otherwise after a week, taking strongest public action, have secured Parliamentary support."

Continuing, counsel stated that the facts about these telegrams were set out in para 18 of Tarapore's affidavit. There was Read's affidavit and there was no reason why he should tell an untruth. Read had stated nothing more in his affidavit than what he had stated in his correspondence to Tarapore; that correspondence had gone on before there was any talk of proceedings against Tarapore

WHY THE CABLES WERE SENT.

The Chief Justice:—Why were the cables sent?

Mr. Setalvad:—My client knew that intrigues were on foot against him and personal allegations were made against him. Under those circumstances he was very anxious to know the result of the appeal.

Davar J.:—But why should a judge be so anxious to know about the result of the appeal. One can understand if there was a question of law involved in this suit, but this was a money suit.

Chief Justice:—One can understand his writing a post-card or a letter, but why should he make this extravagant expense of sending a cable?

Continuing, Counsel stated that Tarapore resigned his post because he was not content with his salary of Rs. 350 p.m. He went to England with a view to read in Chambers with counsel, to gather some experience and to practice in this country after his return.

TARAPORE'S CONNECTION WITH READ.

With regard to Read he was informed that he was a commission agent and Tarapore had some manuscripts and relics of the 12th century which he wanted to sell through Read. That was how Tarapore became connected with Read. Besides these telegrams were in code word and it was Read who sent the cables.

Davar J.:—There would hardly be any code word for "tell everything to Lord Crewe when I meet him in my Club."

Mr. Setalvad:—No, my Lord.

Davar J.: With regard to these telegrams, why was Tarapore interested in the money lent to Dadloo?

Mr. Setalvad:—Gustadji had lent the money to Dadabhai and he wrote to Tarapore to ask Dadabhai to return that money.

Davar J.:—But Gustadji had the Small Cause Court open; why should Tarapore undergo all this expense of cabling? and why was "warn Krishnasha" mentioned in that cable?

Mr. Setalvad:—That is the very thing, we say. Read composed these telegrams and mixed up all these things.

Davar J.:—These cables would be quite consistent if Tarapore had some claim against Dadabhai, for a heavy sum and was afraid that his decision was upset in appeal, he would not get that sum.

"COULD ONLY EMANATE FROM AN INDIAN MIND."

Mr. Setalvad:—Where is the evidence to show that?

Davar J.:—The ideas in that cable could only emanate from an Indian mind. All those threats "seeing Lord Crewe at my Club. &c., &c.," against the Raja could only be an idea of an Oriental mind.

Mr. Setalvad:—Why does your Lordship say so? Any one could have these ideas. Besides in a telegram you mention everything as shortly as possible and Read mixed up all these things.

THE OFFER TO MR. MACDONALD.

Coming next to the affair of Mr. Macdonald about Rs. 2,000 (the last charge against Tarapore), counsel stated that when Tarapore left India, Mr. Wales, the Political Agent was not in India. Tarapore's contention was that he offered the money to Mr. Macdonald in order that he might ask Mr. Wales to recommend him for Government honour.

Reliance was placed ergarding this charge by the Advocate-General on Mr. Macdonald's affidavit.

Continuing, Counsel stated that all these letters between Jaykar and Tarapore did not refer to the appeal before the Raja. Besides Tarapore knew that the Political Agent had no power to get the appeal quashed.

Jaykar's affidavit and the correspondence showed that the money was sent for the purpose of getting the King's Birthday Honour.

Mr. Setalvad then closed his address on behalf of Mr. Tarapore.

Solicitors for the A.-G.:—Little & Co

p.m. this afternoon.

Further hearing will be continued at 3

Solicitors for Mr. Tarapore:—Payne & Co.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

FRONT EXTENDS ALMOST TO NORTH SEA.

VIOLENT COMBATS IN ROYE REGION.

PART OF ANTWERP IN FLAMES.

The battle front in France has extended almost to the North Sea and as military experts say the battle on the Aisne has given place to a struggle in Picardy and Flanders.

On the Allies' left the enemy has fallen back north of Arras, where the action is developing under good conditions. Violent combats are reported from the Roye region where the Allies have retaken the greater number of the positions they were recently obliged to cede. Elsewhere the general situation has remained stationary.

The Germans have started bombarding Antwerp with heavy artillery and part of the city is reported to be in flames.

An official statement issued in Petrograd says that the fighting on the East Russian front continued on Wednesday, and though the Germans had been reinforced their attacks were repulsed with great slaughter.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 8, 5-15 p.m.

A communique states that the operations of bodies of cavalry are developing almost to the North Sea.

The enemy is still in force in the region of Roye, but we have retaken the greater number of the positions we were recently obliged to cede. The density of the enemy's troops north of the Aisne appears to be diminished.

There is nothing to report between Rheims and the Meuse.

On the heights of the Meuse, between Verdun and Saint Mihiel, the enemy has fallen back north of Hattonchatel.

The enemy still holds Saint Mihiel, and several positions north thereof. On the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy's violent attacks in the Woevre and to the west of Aprement have failed.

There is no change in Lorraine and the Vosges.

On our left wing, the enemy has progressed at no points, while at certain points the enemy has fallen back, particularly north of Arras, where the action is developing under good conditions for us.

STALEMATE.

AISNE BATTLE GIVING PLACE TO STRUGGLE IN PICARDY.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1-20 p.m.

Military experts regard the battle on the Aisne as having resulted in stalemate and as now giving place to a struggle in Picardy and Flanders.

VIOLENT COMBATS.

GENERAL SITUATION REMAINS STATIONARY.

LONDON, Oct. 9, 1-25 a.m.

An official statement issued in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday evening said that the general situation remained stationary. The positions which had been occupied remained the same, notwithstanding some violent combats, particularly in the Roye region.

GERMAN CAVALRY REINFORCEMENTS

SUFFER SEVERELY AT HANDS OF BRITISH.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A Paris message to the "Daily Express" says that the German cavalry engaged in the struggle with the Allies' left wing has been reinforced by practically all the Austrian-Slav cavalry regiments, which have already suffered severely at the hands of the British. Lille is now the very centre of fighting. The Allies are using hand-grenades.

BOMBARDMENT BEGUN.

SHELLS DROPPED IN ANTWERP.

INHABITANTS PANIC STRICKEN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8, 4-20 p.m.

Refugees have just arrived at Rosendaal. They report that the Germans have started bombarding Antwerp with heavy artillery. The first shells exploded in the southern part of Antwerp. The inhabitants fled precipitately.

Meanwhile, a Zeppelin cruising above the fortifications dropped bombs.

The Hoboken oiltanks caught fire but were immediately emptied, a conflagration being thus saved.

The Germans then bombarded the north eastern part of the town. The suburb of Bechem must have suffered heavily.

REFUGEES FROM ANTWERP.

PITEOUS SCENES IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1-20 p.m.

The exodus of the population of Antwerp into Holland continues without cessation. Thousands of destitute are sheltering in sheds and outbuildings, amid piteous scenes.

GERMANS CROSS THE SCHELDT.

PALACE OF JUSTICE PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

LONDON, October 9.

Several correspondents confirm that the Germans crossed the Scheldt on Wednesday and that smaller detachments are at Termonde and Wetteran.

It is reported at Roosendaal that the Palace of Justice at Antwerp has been partially destroyed by bombardment.

Lions and other carnivora and snakes in the Zoo have been killed for fear of their escaping.

German troops have entered Turnhout on the Dutch frontier.

GERMANS DROPPING BOMBS.

PART OF THE CITY ON FIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Refugees from Antwerp state that the suburb of Borgerhout was burning and shells were falling close to the Law Courts in the middle of the city. Numbers of wounded have arrived at Ostend.

OSTEND, Oct. 9.

The bombardment continues. The Germans are dropping bombs into Antwerp which have the effect of firing buildings. The city from South Antwerp to the Law Courts is on fire.

It is rumoured that the Germans have been repelled on the left bank of Nethe.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

TOWN AND VILLAGE CAPTURED.

GERMAN FORCE EXTERMINATED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9.

In the fighting on the East Prussian front on the 7th inst., the Russians made a night attack and captured a village near Baklarjevo, taking several guns.

During the night the Russians enveloped a German force in a forest, exterminating part and dispersing the remainder.

The Russians have captured the town of Biala, and stormed one of the principal works at Przemysl.

FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA.

REINFORCED GERMAN TROOPS REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9.

An official announcement published here says that the fighting on the East Prussian front continued on the 7th instant, with undiminished desperation. The Germans had been reinforced, but their attacks near Wirballen and Filippowo were repulsed with great slaughter.

The Tsar visited the fortress of Ossowetz to thank the garrison for its valiant defence.

COMING TRADE BOOM.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OPTIMISTIC PREDICTION.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 6-15 p.m.

Addressing a trade deputation, Mr. Lloyd George said that he believed we should shortly experience an unprecedented trade boom owing to the enormous demand from foreign countries for goods which they could not obtain elsewhere. We were now constantly receiving orders from other countries, and as the war progressed the demands on the industry of this country would be enormous. There would be industries in which there would be not merely very full employment but overtime and shortage of men.

There would undoubtedly be severe distress in the cotton industry. In fact, as the only trade which had completely broken down was an industry which could not be much helped by building work, construction of roads, etc., they would have to find other means of dealing with it. The Board of Trade was making arrangements with the Trade Unions to meet all abnormal conditions.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON COTTON TRADE.

A COLLAPSE POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 10-35 p.m.

The opinion prevails in Manchester that Mr. Lloyd George went too far in saying that cotton trade had broken down though a collapse is possible unless the cotton markets are speedily reopened and a fair price for cotton is fixed. About half the employees are still working in the Bolton finespinning district, which is in a much better position than the Oldham coarse-counts district.

THE COTTON CRISIS

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1-20 p.m.

Sir Charles Macara has arrived in London to consult the Government with regard to the cotton crisis in Lancashire.

SUGAR CORNER.

THE LARGEST SUGAR TRANSACTION IN HISTORY.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1-20 p.m.

Referring to the corner of sugar by the Government, a Cardiff paper says that Mr. McKenna purchased nine hundred thousand tons of raw sugar from Demerara, Mauritius and Java, for eighteen millions sterling. This was the largest sugar transaction in history. The sugar was sold practically at cost price to the refiners, who agreed to sell at a fixed price.

ANOTHER TRADE ROUTE SAFE.

LONDON, October 8.

Agents of British shipping companies plying between New York and South American ports have received cables from London that regular sailings may be safely resumed.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND.

COMPLETELY CRUSHED AT OUTBREAK OF WAR.

HOW GERMAN SPIES HAVE BEEN SHADOWED ALL THROUGH.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Home Office has issued a statement describing how the German spy organisation in England has been completely suppressed. For three years past the ramifications of the German secret service in England have been known and its agents shadowed, though no action was taken which would reveal to them that their identity was known and arrests were only made when important documents were actually going to Germany. In such cases sufficient evidence was usually found in the possession of the prisoner. Thus, despite a lavish expenditure, little valuable information was obtained.

However, on August 4th, before the declaration of the war, twenty known spies and two hundred suspects were arrested. The espionage is now triable by court-martial and punishable by penal servitude for life.

One person is now awaiting courtmartial but this is the only case and there is reason to believe that the spy organisation crushed at the outbreak of the war has not been re-established. The statement mentions that the German Army Order of August 21st showed that the Germans were in ignorance of the despatch of the British Expeditionary Force.

SUBMARINES FLAG.

SKULL AND CROSSBONES THE MARK OF SUCCESS.

LONDON, October, 8.

Submarine E9 arrived at Harwich flying the skull and crossbones flag, which the submarines have adopted as a mark of success.

THE SUNKEN GERMAN DESTROYER.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Berlin papers confirm the success of E9, and state that the destroyer sunk was the S126. Most of the crew were saved.

The S. 126 was one of the German submarines built in 1904-5. She had a displacement of 477 tons, indicated horse power of 6415, and a speed of 28 knots. Her crew numbered 50.

DEAD BRITISH SAILORS.

BODIES WASHED ASHORE IN HOLLAND

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Bodies of British sailors have been washed ashore at Scheveningen. They were interred in the presence of a large gathering, including the British Minister and the Dutch authorities. A guard-of-honour fired the salute. The Mayor delivered an address, and the British Minister returned thanks in the name of the British people and Government.

AUSTRO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

NON-COMBATANTS TO BE ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Austria and Britain have mutually agreed to allow to return home women and children, males outside the military age, or medically unfit males, medical men and clergymen.

JAPANESE INTENTIONS.

SATISFACTORY ASSURANCE TO UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, October 9.

President Wilson told callers that satisfactory assurances had been received from Japan regarding her intentions in the Pacific, and nothing had occurred to cause concern to the American Government.

GERMANY ISOLATED.

CUT OFF FROM COMMUNICATION WITH OUTSIDE WORLD.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

One of the German grievances is that they are cut off from communication with the outside world. Eleven cables have been either cut or interrupted.

BOMBS DROPPED IN SUBURB OF PARIS.

PARIS, October 8.

A German aeroplane dropped two bombs on Saint-Denis. The first did no damage; the second injured three persons.

INDIAN TROOPS.

LORD ROBERTS' APPEAL.

FUND FOR HOSPITALS AND COMFORTS OPENED.

LONDON, October 9.

In a letter to the press, Earl Roberts appeals for support for a fund to provide hospitals at Marseilles and Alexandria for the wounded Indian troops, and comforts and warm clothing for the Indians in the field. A strong committee has been appointed to inaugurate the fund.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS

A CONTINGENT OF 100 PICKED AND TRAINED MEN.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1-20 p.m.

The War Office has accepted an offer from Shanghai of a British contingent of one hundred and ten men for service at the front. All the men have received military training, and can ride as well as shoot. The British community is paying their passages, and they will sail at the earliest possible opportunity.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9.

The newspaper, "Nieuws van den Dag" states that the King of the Belgians has left Antwerp and arrived at Selzaete village, on the Dutch frontier.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1-20 p.m.

A German communique admits that the engagements on the German right wing in France have been indecisive, but claims the capture of Fort Broeckem, near Antwerp, and many guns.

A JAPANESE CRUISER IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

The Japanese cruiser Chikuma arrived in Madras harbour yesterday afternoon. The vessel being moored at 3 p.m., just by the outer sea wall and opposite the harbour entrance was visited by Commander Huddleston, the Presidency Port Officer and other officers connected with the port. It is said that Colombo was her last port of call.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Picardy.—An ancient province of northern France bounded on the west by the English Channel.

Flanders.—East and West Flanders are provinces of Belgium adjecent to the North Sea and between the Scheldt and the Somme.

Lille.—This town now reported to be the very centre of the fighting, is a first class fortress in the north of France, 66 miles south-east of Calais.

Fort Broeckem.—One of the outer ring of forts at Antwerp.

Scheveningen.—A small seaside resort fronting the North Sea, a few miles from the Hague.

St. Denis.—A suburb four miles from Paris.

Roye.—Twenty miles north of Compiegne.

The Aisne.—This river rises to the east of France, runs northward to Senny, then turns westward past Soissons and flows into the Oise near Compiegne.

Rheims.—In the dept of Marne, 98 miles east-north-east of Paris.

The Meuse.—This river traverses the Vosges, passes Verdun, Sedan, Mezieres, Charleville and Givet and then runs through Belgium.

Verdun.—A fortified town in France, about 28 miles west of the German frontier.

St. Mihiel.—On the Meuse, 30 miles south of Verdun.

Woevre.—This region is in the depts of Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Arras.—About 40 miles north-east of Amiens.

Ossowetz.—Forty miles to the eastward of the East Prussian frontier.

KOMAGATA RIOT.

REPORTED ARREST OF GURDIT SINGH DENIED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The reports published in the local press that Gurdit Singh, leader of the "Komagata Maru" Sikhs, had been captured have

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ENUQIRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

In connection with the Sikh riot at Budge Budge it is understood that Mr. Hopkyns, District Magistrate of Howrah, has been appointed by the Government of Bengal to enquire officially into the circumstances connected with the affray.

THE LATE GENERAL DELAREY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the judicial enquiry into the death of General Delarey a verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

SPLENDID RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

COMMANDER VON BUELOW A PRISONER.

FRENCH COUNCIL OF WAR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables on the 8th October as follows:—

"The Russian artillery has surpassed all expectations. Both heavy and field guns have proved very accurate. The gun crews under modern training are as good as any in the world.

The French papers state that Commander von Buelow, who was believed to have been responsible for the shooting of civilians at Aerschot, is a prisoner in French hands.

A French council of war on Monday sentenced two German soldiers to death and two others to imprisonment for pillaging.

A GENERAL RETREAT BY GERMANS.

The present indications are that the Germans are endeavouring to hold the position on the Lyck-Wirballen line, merely fighting a rear guard action while the general retreat continues.

GERMAN ARTILLERY HORSES DYING.

A Petrograd telegram received in Paris says that the German horses are dying in masses on the marshy roads in the Suwalki province.

Consequently the heavy artillery is falling into Russian hands without a struggle.

COUNTRY DENUDED OF YOUNGMEN.

Recruiting goes on steadily, a commencement has been made with 700,000. It is expected that by Christians one million men will have enlisted. The Durhams now possess fifteen battalions. The country has been denuded of young men.

A BARONE'S CHATEAU PILLAGED BY CROWN PRINCE.

The German Ambassador at Rome denies a charge made by Baroness Bebaye that the German Crown Prince pillaged her chatean. The Baroness repeats the charge giving, the name of a locksmith whom the Prince with a revolver compelled to pick the lock.

ALLIES CAN AFFORD TO REST

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 9

The "C. and M Gazette's" London cable of October 7 states:—

The "Times" correspondent at Epernay on the 4th instant says that the Allies are for the present contenting themselves with repulsing German attacks and are not trying to occupy the German trenches One result is that the casulties are now quite light.

The Germans being out-numbered in that district are compelled to keep their troops continually in the trenches, whereas the Allies can afford to rest theirs, who are much fresher than the enemy. The high spirits of the British troops is generally remarked.

The French African troops are slow to appreciate the deadliness of an European warfare. An officer of a Moroccan Regiment relates that he left 82 of his wounded men behind in a barn which the Germans dynamited and fired. His men are unable to understand why they are not allowed to follow the native practice and behead captured Germans.

GERMAN PROVOCATIVE ACTS IN BELGIUM.

MINE LAID UNDER A HOTEL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

A "C. & M. Gazette's" London cablegram of October 6 states:—

A correspondent of the "Daily News" in Belgium says that the Germans in Brussels are committing provocative acts and there is reason to fear that they are preparing the prelude to an outrage even worse than that of Louvain. From other sources it is reported that a mine is already laid under Hotel de Ville.

A "Times" message from Belgium says that ten thousand Germans wounded have been removed from Brussels where only one Landwehr Regiment remains.

The great concern of the enemy, south of Brussels, now is for his lines of communication.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent says:—A Russian battery commanded by a young Lieutenant named Smirnoff had the Germans on three sides and one of the Masarian lakes on the fourth side. In order to prevent the capture of the guns, Lieutenant Smirnoff took the battery at full gallop into the lake and disappeared with all his men.

Lieutenant T. De Burgh, 31st Lancers, is believed to be a prisoner.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY OF RHODESIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, October 8.

Government has decided to allow the continuance of the administration of the Chartered Company of Rhodesia, subject to the issue of a supplemental charter permitting the establishment of a responsible government at any time during the next ten years should the Rhodesian Legislature desire it, and the British Government concur.

LONDON LETTER

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT IN EAST PRUSSIA.

INDIA'S MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

UNIONIST CHARGE OF BREACH OF FAITH.

The following letter was written while the great battle of the Aisne was in progress. Our correspondent deals with the general military situation on the Continent and cites typical instances of German swagger and lying. Public life in London is at present characterised by an absence of excitement, the first traces of war fever having subsided, though there is no lack of enthusiastically patriotic demonstrations. It is understood that authorities at home are fully prepared for a simultaneous invasion by sea and air, the chances of which are, of course, very very remote. The message sent by his Excellency the Viceroy regarding India's spontaneous and magnificent offers of help touched the feelings of both Houses of Parliament. Our correspondent then deals with the prevailing opinion that Prussian militarism will have to be annihilated and the war will have to be fought to finish, as else England will have to fight the war over again on a far less favourable basis within five years. He then deals with the German atrocities in Belgium. He concludes by mentioning the prorogation of Parliament on September 18 and says that in the current session the Home Rule Bill will go upon the Statute Book under the Parliament Act. The Unionists accuse the Prime Minister of a breach of faith as according to them the matter should have been suspended till the end of the war.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The tide has turned, said Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords yesterday. The words indicate precisely the present conviction of the English public, although the conviction is not so unqualified as it was at the beginning of the week. Then it appeared that the German invading army had entered upon a retreat to the frontier which might at any moment become a rout. A mood of complete and jubilant confidence succeeded to the gathering despair with which we in England had watched the apparently irresistible march upon Paris. As I write the great battle of the Aisne is proceeding, with, it may be, a fierceness and slaughter surpassing the combats of Mons and the Marne. The Germans are making, as it was clear they must make, a most determined stand—perhaps the last stand in full force before they are rolled back to the frontier. This, of course, is the hope of the Allies. You in India will know, many days before this letter is in print, whether the hope has been fulfilled and whether, as the French people undoubtedly believe, their country is on the point of being delivered from the invader.

We are now at the end of the seventh week of the war, the end, presumably, of the first definite phase. It is idle to attempt an estimate of its results so far, for, whatever may happen, it is clear that three weeks hence the situation must be incalculably different. To-day the military critics are discussing a fundamental change of plan which seems to have been made by the German General Staff. If such a plan has been decided upon, the reason presumably is that Germany is now faced with the necessity of defending her western borders from the invading Allies as well as massing in the east and south-east to meet the largely victorious Russians. We have learned, however, this week that the triumph of the Russians has been qualified by one defeat of enormous magnitude. When at the end of August the German military authorities announced that two Russian army corps in East Prussia had been destroyed, the English Press agreed to treat the statement as a typical piece of German swagger and lying. At all events they made light of the event, counting it insignificant by comparison with the Russian successes in Galicia. We know now the main facts of the battle, which was fought at Hohenstein and may take rank as one of the most terrible encounters of the war. The Russian General Samsonoff, was advancing into East Prussia with an army of 200 000, and meeting, to begin with, very little opposition. But at Hohenstein he met General Hindenburg, a veteran German commander known in military circles for the strength of his belief in the unvarying method of attack. A massacre by the German big guns finished the business. The Russian losses are given as—killed 11,000, wounded 30,000, prisoners 90,000. Perhaps the most amazing fact of all is that, in view of her unlimited reserves of men, a disaster of this magnitude is to Russia only a minor incident of the stupendous struggle.

LONDON IN WAR TIME.

What, in the meantime, of London and England as they watch the shifting fortunes of the field? We say, now, as on any day since the war began, that the most remarkable phenomenon is the public calm, the absence of excitement, the lack of every trace of war fever. It is true, of course, that audiences are enthusiastically patriotic. National anthems are continually being sung, and the war news is announced night by night in the music-halls. But you look in vain for any sign of the temper that was so painfully conspicuous during the South African War. The greatest of all wars is in progress, and it still goes forward largely in secret. The battles are as deadly as any ever fought in Europe—more deadly than any in which English troops have been engaged. Our losses are terrible. Yet the casualties make very little show in the papers. Every few days we are given a list of officers killed and wounded, and sometimes the names of privates and petty officers in the home hospitals. But the tale of death does not appear in detail, and despite its nearness to the English shores, the war still seems remote. Anyone observing the demeanour of the London crowd from day to day would be inclined perhaps to interpret it as the unconscious expression of centuries of security from invasion. It is clear, nevertheless, that the authorities are fully prepared for invasion, by both sea and air. Though the people continue happy and unconcerned in their sense of safety, you may see evidence that London is to be regarded as a threatened city. Only certain channels of the Thames estuary are open. Constant watch is kept in the air. At night all bright lamps are lowered and flash signs are unlit—a decidedly pleasant relief. Flash lights sweep their rays incessantly around the sky. Several weeks have gone by since the bombs were dropped on Antwerp and Paris, and apparently the peril of the air passes rapidly out of the public mind. But now and again comes a whisper of the German air-fleet, known to be vast and extraordinarily well-equipped yet used hitherto so little except for scouting and the guidance of artillery fire. The curious wonder when it is to come out—whether while the armies are engaged in the life and death struggle in France, or simultaneously with the Fleet that is biding its time behind the defences of Heligoland and the Keil Canal.

INDIA'S PART.

"I do not think that in all the moving exhibitions of national and imperial patriotism which the war has evoked there is any which has more touched, and rightly touched, the feelings of this House and the country than the message sent by the Viceroy of India announcing the magnificent response which the finances and people of that country have made to our need." These words were used by the Prime Minister two days ago in moving the resolution referring to the cost of the Indian contingent. They were echoed by Mr. Bonar Law, who, like Mr. Asquith, called attention to the fact whenever in the past troops from India had been requisitioned for service abroad, the cost had been defrayed by the Imperial Exchequer. It was explained that the motion was formal merely, since it was necessitated by the term of the Act of 1858. You will already have dealt fully with its provisions and implications, so that comment is not required from this side. I take it for granted that the matter of cost will be made perfectly clear, and that it will be adjusted in perfect fairness to India. There is, as you will have noted, an obvious ambiguity. India has proposed a contribution of a million sterling, and both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Law emphasised the offer, through the Legislative Council, to bear a share of the financial burden. The motion, as I read it, makes it possible to charge the whole of the cost of the Indian contingent or contingents, upon the Indian Exchequer. This is, manifestly, a point of great importance. Another point of moral rather than material significance, was referred to in the debate by Mr. MacCallum Scott. He protested, quite rightly, against the letter addressed by Sir Frank Swettenham to the "Times," in which it was argued that the spontaneous offers from India were a proof that the voice we were accustomed to hear was that of a comparatively small section of professional talkers "whose occupation has disappeared in the face of mighty issues which are moving the real heart of the people." Sir Frank Swettenham makes the not unfamiliar deduction that the political leaders are divorced from the multitudes of the Indian people, and are concerned with unreal or mischievous things. I need hardly remind your readers that there is no arguing with this prejudiced and unintelligent state of mind. Indian newspapers and public men will know how to answer Sir Frank Swettenham, or any other myopic veteran who may choose to revive the threadbare calumny. They will (if they deem it worth while) point out that political reformers and critics understand quite as well as anyone else that the business of criticism and propaganda is suspended in times of imminent crisis, and that their recognition of the fact is not the least part of the claim to the respect of their opponents which the "professional talkers" are able to put forward on their own behalf.

THE GERMAN ATROCITIES.

We have had this week the official Belgian summary of German barbarities in "Violation of the rights of nations and of the laws and customs of war." It is, as your readers will already have learned, a terrible document recording the wanton or systematic destruction of towns and villages, the slaughter and torture of non-combatants, the raping of women and girls, the massacre of children. This report is supplemented by accounts, coming every day of the brutality of the German officers and soldiery in Belgium and France, the meaningless devastation of houses and farms on the line of retreat, with supplementary stories of destruction of towns. To Louvain, Termonde, Malines, Dinant, we must add Alost, the railway and industrial centre near Brussels, Sanlis among other towns in France, and apparently almost innumerable villages. Not the least horrible example among those lately forthcoming is one that appears to-day in an official report from the Press Bureau—the threat on the part of a German commandant to destroy the city of Rheims and to hang some 80 citizens, held as hostages, if the inhabitants did not remain perfectly quiet and show themselves ready to provide all the supplies demanded.

THE LEGEND OF NURSE HUME.

Warfare, and especially modern scientific warfare, is a horror and atrocity so inconceivable that it seems an inexplicable thing for anybody to invent individual atrocities for whatever purpose. Yet there can be no doubt that very many of the special instances reported in the newspapers on the one side against the Allies, on the other side against the Germans—have no foundation in fact. Take an example which has been prominent in the English papers during the past day or two. According to a most circumstantial story a certain Hume had been mutilated by German soldiers in a manner now only too familiar in the descriptions of atrocities. The story was contradicted within an hour or so of its appearance. There is a nurse Hume of Dumfries; but though she volunteered for service with the Red Cross in Belgium she did not go. She is, indeed, well and whole at Huddersfield in Yorkshire. Now what about the story? The papers in correcting it described it as a stupid hoax. "The Times" to-day is not satisfied with that explanation. It prefers to believe that some agent of the German Foreign Office invented the atrocity and set to work to spread it about, so that contradiction came the German authorities might argue that of such were all the other stories flooding the English, French, and American newspapers. I leave this explanation with your readers. They may regard it as more likely than the hypothesis of the stupid hoax. It strikes me as sufficiently thin. What I feel disposed to day, in the midst of this welter of accusation and credulity, is that warfare as practised to-day includes every possible form of inhumanity. All the charges of barbarity, therefore, are true, and nearly all the individual examples, as related by refugees, and newspaper reporters, and relief workers, may be false. Controversy has been aroused in particular over two other incidents, related by an English officer in a letter quoted in "The Times." The circumstances set forth by the officer certainly did not help to carry conviction, and Lord Selborne wrote to say that such things should not be told upon the testimony of an anonymous officer and to urge that these and others should be made the subject of a judicial enquiry. Undoubtedly they should.

THAT PHANTOM ARMY.

A brief denial sent out by the Press Bureau at the beginning of the week blew to the winds the delightful legend upon which I have already written. The communique states that no Russian troops had been carried through England, while statements as to a large force of Russians having been landed in France should be discredited. Here was a blow. Everybody, you would have said, believed in the Russians being brought from Archangel and swept through Scotland and England. Most people knew somebody who knew somebody who had seen them. They had been entertained by public officials, met in public houses, glimpsed in waiting rooms. Some people knew how many had passed through Crewe in a night, or been shipped from Southampton in a week. Policemen could tell you a thing or two. Shipping clerks and railway clerks had statistical information as to tonnage and troops trains. Correspondents knew where they were in France or had caught sight of them in Belgium. (And after all you are reminded, the Press Bureau only said that statements about their presence in France or Belgium were to be discredited; it did not say they were not there!) There, however, is the legend—the most marvellous product of rumour and conjecture and credulity known in England for many years. An instructive illustration one, widely read journal suggests, for every student of the origin of religions and the credibility of miracles.

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

With the prorogation of Parliament today the Home Rule Bill goes upon the Statute Book, but its application is to be suspended until at least the end of the war. When this decision was announced by the Prime Minister the Unionists accused the Government of a breach of faith and Mr. Bonar Law made a speech in which he applied to Mr. Asquith a famous passage from a recent speech about Belgium. It was a fatal blunder, as Mr. Law immediately discovered. Tory papers have rebuked him and Unionists have written letters expressing their disgust. It seems hardly safe to mention the titular leader's name to a member of the Unionist rank and file in the House of Commons. On the other hand, it must be said that the Government missed the moment which furnished them with a magnificent chance. They ought to have done what they have now done (the course was approved, it should be said, and suggested in advance by the "Daily Telegraph") immediately after Mr. Redmond's historic speech. If they had done so the moral effect in Ireland would have been overwhelming. And most assuredly no one would have had to complain of any lack of Irish recruits for Lord Kitchener's new army.

TURNING GERMAN PRISONERS TO GOOD PURPOSE.

Topical War Service.

At Villeroy at Neufontiers the French authorities are making the German prisoners do scavengers' work, clearing up the debris, etc., from the streets. They have put them in squads of three or four with two French Gendarmes to look over them.

FRONTIER FIGHTING.

BRITISH OFFICER WOUNDED: MILITIA NAIK KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

On the 4th October a frontier incident occurred on Kurram Border. Gaji Lashkar assisted by some Khostwalas, after surrounding Kurram, a militia post at Lakatiga, succeeded in carrying off a considerable number of cattle, a woman and a boy. The militia however fought their way out and with the assistance of some Turi villagers drove the Gajis from the position.

The Gaji losses are said to be thirteen killed while on our side Lieutenant C. A. Boyle, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyns Horse), wing officer of the Kurram Militia, was severely wounded through both the knees and one Militia Naik was killed.

Lieutenant Boyle has been brought into Parachinar and is doing well. This unprovoked attack by Gajis was in pursuance of an old-standing borders feud connected with irrigation and grazing rights.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

SCHOOL TO BE ESTABLISHED.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University. Sir T. B. Nariman presiding in the unavoidable absence of the Vice-Chancellor.

Consideration was given to a correspondence between Government and the Syndicate on the subject of the establishment of a School of Research in Economics and Sociology. The correspondence has already been published. As recommended by the syndicate, Dr. H. H. Mann moved "that the Senate approves of the acceptance, on the conditions specified in the Government letter, of the annual recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 offered by the Government of India towards the maintenance of a University School of Research in Economics and Sociology and requests the Syndicate to convey its cordial thanks to the Government of Bombay for their support of the proposals of the University and to the Government of India for their liberal grant.."

DR. MANN'S SPEECH.

In support of his proposition, Dr. Mann said that he brought this matter with very great pleasure because it represented the final stage of a long agitation to make economics one of the central features of the University work. The agitation had been going on for the past several years and it took a definite shape when in 1912, the Government of India made the recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 per year. They then considered the best means of utilising the grant and they decided to set aside Rs. 20,000 in the first year to obtain expert advice from abroad and thence to devote that sum towards the development of a professorship in economics. The next stage of the scheme came later, when the Government of India suggested to the University to establish a School of Research in Economics and Sociology in connection with the College of Commerce. After due consideration and after consultation with the faculty of arts, the syndicate decided to write back to Government that while they appreciated greatly their offer, they felt that the best scheme would be to do this in connection with the scheme previously sanctioned by the Senate for the professorship in economics. That suggestion had been approved by the Government of India and the syndicate now came before the Senate with this proposal. But this was not the end of their activity.

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS.

In the earlier part of this year, the syndicate, appointed a comimittee to consider the question of the appointment of a professor of Economics and without knowing the Government letter the Committee made a report recommending that their advisers in England—Lord Sydenham, Dr. Selby and Sir Alfred Hopkinson—be informed that the syndicate were ready for recommending the appointment of a professor in Economics for a period of four years and on a remuneration of £1,000 per annum, his duties being those of research work. Immediately after this report, they got this letter from Government offering to help them to the extent of Rs. 12,000 per annum, this absolutely opening the way to the establishment of a school of a much better and more complete type. They had now Rs. 32,000 at their disposal for this purpose and the question now was—and to his mind it was the most important question—what they meant by proposing a University professorship and a school of research. In this matter the Government of India and the committee absolutely agreed to make this a centre of research, a centre of inspiration and gradually form a school of Sociology and Economics on the lines such as had not existed in India upto the present moment. This was an exceedingly big step forward, because they had not the type of this professorship anywhere in India. It represented a new thing but it was something on the lines on which the leading Universities of the world had developed.

AN INSPIRER OF STUDENTS.

Their professor would be more than a teacher he would be an inspirer of students, not only an inspirer of students but an inspirer of the community about him extending the bounds of knowledge in the subject he had taken as his own. They needed greatly,—particularly in Western India—a school for Sociology and Economics—he was sorry to use the word "economics" for it had a very narrow meaning,—because it would mean creating a school in some department of social welfare. He, therefore hoped, that they would get the right man for it and if they got the right man then he did not only hope but he believed that they would create in Bombay a centre of inspiration and extend the bounds of knowledge in the direction of social welfare. It was true that the difficulty was in getting the right man and that many of their schemes broke down when they could not get a right man. And he felt that it was the human element that made a scheme a success or a failure but if they never got a scheme, they would never go to find the right man.. He was therefore, prepared to risk the amount for four years, for which period the professorship would be tenable, to see whether they had got the man they wanted, and for his part he would say that if they did not find the right man, he would be the first to say that they did not want him.

In conclusion, Dr. Mann said that this was not a scheme by itself but it was a supplement to the scheme decided by the Senate in 1912, and, the details of which had been recommended to them and he felt sure they would pass with unanimity what was a step forward in the progress of their University and on the lines which were to be found nowhere in India.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar seconded the proposition which was agreed to without further discussion.

Consideration was next given to the desirability of framing a regulation requiring the sanction of the local Government to the appointment of University Professors, Lecturers and Readers who are paid out of the grants made by the Government of India to the University. As recommended by the syndicate, Dr. H. H. Mann moved that the following regulation be added at the end of general regulations of the University:—

"No University Professor, Reader or Lecturer who is to be paid from funds derived by grants from the Government of India shall be appointed without the sanction of the Governor in Council."

In support of this proposal, Dr. Mann said that he was, during his five or six years' career on the Senate, always a strong supporter of University privileges and hence he thought that no one would feel that he moved this proposition with the idea of removing the independence the Senate had enjoyed in the past; but when Government replied to the Senate about the scheme they had prepared for utilising the recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 they inserted a clause which necessitated this action on their part.

Sir Pheroseshah Mehta suggested that instead of the regulation remaining in the negative form they had better put it in a positive form so that it might look more courteous.

Dr. Mann said that he had no objection to doing that provided the chairman allowed him to do it.

The chairman ruled that that would be a verbal change and the regulation thus amended was carried, it reading "every professor etc. shall be appointed with the sanction of the Governor in Council."

The business before the meeting was then concluded with the transaction of some formal business.

THE BUDGE BUDGE RIOT.

"RESULT OF MISUNDERSTANDING."

CHARGE OF DISLOYALTY DENIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 9

A public meeting of the Sikh and Punjabi residents of Calcutta was held last evening at Barabazar Sikh Temple, to reaffirm their loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. About two hundred and fifty Sikhs were present. Bhai Nath Singh, head priest, and president of the meeting, after reaffirming the loyalty of the meeting regretted the misguided action on the part of the emigrants who arrived at Budge Budge, by the Komagata Maru. It condemned the action of emigrants and expressed sympathy with the families of the police officers and others who had been killed and wounded in the unfortunate affray.

Pandit Sunderlal Misser in moving the first resolution said that owing to the recent happenings at Budge Budge certain misinformed people, mostly residents in the town of Calcutta have started a rumour, baseless and unfounded of course, drawing imaginary pictures of the occurrence to which a direct contradiction in the interest of their community was absolutely necessary. After emphasising the unswerving loyalty of the Sikhs, he said:—"The recent affair at Budge Budge is purely and simply an isolated local affair. To put the whole story in a nut-shell a few adventurous people were induced to go to Canada a forbidden land, to get work there. Under regulations of that country our people were refused a landing. This caused a great deal of agitation in this country. We are all grateful to our kind and sympathetic Viceroy for the way in which he fought for our rights on this, the question has not been shelved by our Government and our people, but it has been, as ought to be, kept in the background in the face of the more pressing emergencies of the state, when there is an enemy at the gate. Who knows but that when we emerge from war victories the Canadian Government may relent and welcome us as fellow citizens. These poor people Hindus and Musalmans of the Punjab, had been obliged to come back sorry and bitterly disappointed. When they arrived at Budge Budge, they fondly believed that they would now return to their native land, they all along knew that Howrah was the station one has got to entrain at to reach the Punjab. On the other hand our Government, being solicitous for their welfare, sent officers from the Punjab to meet them at Budge Budge, and to send them by train direct from there to their native places with the necessary help in money to the needy. These simple folks misunderstood the beneficent intention of their Government and hence the row. Whilst we all greatly deplore the unnecessary loss of life, I can assure you that, however heinous at first sight their offence may appear to be, it is neither the work of anarchists nor of cut-throats, it was the result of a misunderstanding pure and simple and I hope it will be taken in that light and treated as such. Let there be an impartial enquiry and the truth will come out, it has got no political significance whatsoever."

Resolutions were passed affirming the loyalty of the Sikhs, regretting the misguided action of the Komagata Maru passengers and expressing sorrow at police officers killed and wounded in the fray.

A resolution requested the newspapers to abstain from undesirable remarks tending to create ill-feeling among the loyal Sikhs now fighting side by side with their British comrades.

The meeting also expressed satisfaction at the warm and enthusiastic reception accorded to the Indian troops by the English and French and was confident that they would have similar honour in India after gaining victory over the common foe.

A number of Sikh speakers supported the resolutions with enthusiasm.

(UNIVERSITY SENATE.—*Continued.*)

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COTTON CONTRACT CASE.

HOW FAR ASSOCIATION RULES ARE BINDING.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

PRIER D'SAONS Co., v. J. A. GRANT & Co.

This was a petition argument which was heard at considerable length by his Lordship, who delivered judgment on Thursday. The facts of the case appear in detail in his Lordship's judgment.

Mr. Jardine, the Acting Advocate-General with Mr. Captain appeared for the Petitioners.

Mr. Desai appeared for the Respondents.

In delivering judgment his Lordship said: The petitioners who carry on business in Bombay as cotton merchants, brokers, commission-agents and mukadams pray that an award made against them in favour of the respondents may be set aside under the following circumstances. During the cotton-season of 1913-1914 the petitioners acted as mukadams for Bhogilal Tulachand carrying on business in the name of Bhulabhai Bhogilal. When Bhogilal entered into forward contracts for the purchase of cotton, he used to hand to the petitioners the delivery orders which were tendered to him in the performance of such contracts in order that the petitioners might take delivery, and the petitioners on being supplied with, or having in hand such margin-money as they required, paid for and took delivery on behalf of, and as mukadams of Bhogilal. About the middle of January, 1914, Bhogilal handed over to the petitioners the delivery-orders received by him from the respondents in respect of contracts entered into by him with the respondents, and requested the petitioners to take delivery on his behalf. These delivery orders had been issued by Messrs. Ralli Brothers to the respondents, who had endorsed them over to Bhogilal. Bhogilal failed to provide the petitioners with the necessary margin-money, whereupon the petitioners gave notice to Ralli Brothers that they would not take delivery of the goods. But before they gave such notice the petitioners, as mukadams for Bhogilal, had inspected the cotton tendered under the delivery-orders; and had a survey made according to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. They had also according to the usual practice, stamped the bales with their initials. Bhogilal suspended payment on February 4, and shortly after was adjudicated insolvent. On February 12, respondents called upon the petitioners to weigh over the cotton under the delivery-orders, but the petitioners declined to take delivery, and disclaimed all responsibility in the matter, because they had never entered into any contract with the respondents, nor were they buyers at all from any party. Messrs. Ralli Brothers sold the cotton, and called upon the respondents to pay the sums of Rs. 2,605-8-11 and Rs. 2,744-10-6, the loss occasioned by the resale, and the respondents called upon the petitioners to pay to them in their turn the sums. Correspondence ensued in which the respondents contended that the petitioners were the last buyers, and were therefore bound to take delivery of the cotton. On March 17, 1914, respondents intimated to the petitioners that uder rule 13 of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association rules, they had referred the dispute between themselves and the petitioners to arbitration. Petitioners declined to join in the arbitration, and eventually the arbitration proceeded ex parte under the rules of the Association.

ARBITRATORS' AWARD.

Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. Parshotamdas Thakordas, who were appointed arbitrators, made their award dated March 30, 1914, whereby they awarded that the petitioners should pay the respondents the above mentioned two sums with interest at nine per cent. from March 10 till payment, and the costs of the arbitration. The petitioners declined to pay the amounts, or take any notice of the award. On April, 9, the respondents filed the award in Court in order that they might enforce it against the petitioners. On June 25, this petition was filed praying that the award might be set aside, and be taken off the file of the Court. The petitioners submitted that the award was made entirely without jurisdiction, that they never referred or agreed to refer any dispute between themselves and the respondents which could form the subject of arbitration under Rule 13 above referred to, because among other reasons there never was any contract between them and the respondents, and there never was any submission within the meaning of Section 4, of the India Arbitration Act. They also submitted that the award was bad because from the award it appeared that it had been stated to the arbitrators on behalf of the respondents that the delivery-orders were endorsed over by Bhogilal to the petitioners, whereas as a matter of fact the delivery orders were not endorsed over to the petitioners. Mr. Grant, the owner of the respondents' firm, has made an affidavit in answer to the petition. He says that both he and the petitioners are share-holders in, and members of, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, and that all terms and conditions in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the bye-laws, rules, and regulations made under the Articles of Association, constitute a valid contract between him and the petitioners, and are binding on them in all dealings in cotton on the Bombay Market. He says that in pursuance of the contract between him and Ralli Brothers, the delivery-orders of two lots of hundred bales each were received by him from Ralli Brothers on January 12, and on January 14, he endorsed them over to Bhogilal.

COTTON ASSOCIATION RULES BINDING.

If a partner in a firm is a shareholder, the firm is a member under bye-law 2, and why such firm transacting business in cotton with a similar firm or an individual shareholders would be bound by the rules of the association. If the petitioners were buyers in this instance there can be no doubt that they would be bound to submit the question in dispute between them and the respondents to arbitration for the word "seller" must include all the sellers who have endorsed over a particular D/O. If Bhogilal had endorsed over to them the D/Os. they would have been buyers. Unfortunately it appears from the award that it was stated by the respondents to the arbitrator that the petitioners were endorsees of the D/Os. and the arbitrator appears to have accepted that as correct without verifying it by asking for production of the D/Os. Their award was evidently based on the assumption that the petitioners were buyers or endorsees and it is impossible to say what they could have decided had the true facts been before them. On that ground alone the award must be set aside as having been procured by misrepresentation. I think it must be taken as established that the Petitioners and Respondents have each of them partners who were shareholders in the Association and agreed that in any case in which the contractual relationship of buyer and seller had been created between them any objection that arise in consequence should be referred to arbitration under Rule 13, and that relationship would be created when their names appear on the same D/O But the rules refer only to buyers and sellers and they cannot include persons who are not buyers or sellers but who may by their acts have rendered themselves liable at law as if they had been buyers or sellers. That is a question which can only be decided in the first instance by a suit.

The articles of association, the rules, the contract and the delivery order with its endorsement all read together constitute a submission to arbitration and they must be read strictly as they stand.. By allowing the proposed evidence as to custom to be called and deciding whether it had been proved or not I should in effect be making rules for the association. Therefore I think that the petitioners are entitled to succeed on two grounds.

(1) There has been no submission on agreement to refer.

(2) The award has been procured by misrepresentations.

I may add that the question whether the petitioners were justified in refusing to take delivery is one which rests between them and Bhogilal under the conditions of their employment and the Respondents are not concerned with it.

Attorneys for the Petitioners: Captain and Vaidya.

Attorneys for the Respondents: Crawford Brown and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE WITH A MUNICIPALITY.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

NOOR MAHOMED MAHOMEDALI v. THE MUNICIPALITY OF YEOLA.

This was a criminal application for revision made by Mr. A. G. Desai to grant a rule.

The applicant had put up a gallery after giving notice to the Municipality of Yeola under Section 96 clause (1) of the District Municipal Act. The Municipality however filed a complaint against the applicant for putting up the gallery, and the applicant was convicted under section 113 of the said Act, and was sentenced to pay "a fine of Rs. 25, and in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 days." The Magistrate further ordered "that if the accused fails to remove the projection within 8 days he shall be punished with a further fine of Rs. 2 for each day on which the failure continues."

The petitioner then came to the High Court in Revision; but their Lordships dismissed the application on 8th of July, 1914.

The petitioner thereupon filed an application on the 22nd August, 1914, in the trying Magistrate's Court, praying that the prospective sentence of fine should not be given effect to without a fresh prosecution wherein the petitioner should be allowed to explain why he did not carry out the order of pulling down the gallery

The Magistrate, however, declined to interfere.

Aggrieved by the above order the petitioner applied to their Lordships to set aside the order of the Magistrate.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.

In the Division Court No. 52.

AT 3 P.M.

PETITION FOR HEARING.

In Re Disciplinary Jurisdiction Little & Co. The Advocate Genl of Bombay v. Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore Bar-at-Law Respondent Payne & Co. Part Heard, 1-10-14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

In the Division Court No. 53.

To speak to the Memlas of Decree.

701-14—Chitnis M & K Venilal Bhaichandbhai & Co. a firm v. Shrimant Sardar Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke & anr. Mulji & Thi.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

494-13—Madhowji K & Ch. Khimji Varsanji & anr v. Narse Dhanji and ors. Bhimji & Co.

For further Directors and costs on Comr's Report.

416-11—Little & Co. Seedeek Haji Ismail v. Haji Essack Joosub and ors Payne & Co. Rst. R. K. & Co.

284-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gulamali Mahomed Sajan v Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey and ors, Captain and V, Jeh M and S, Little and Co.

871-14—Captain and V, Jafferbhai Dattoo v Gulam Alli Mahomed Sajan and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

411-14—Surajmal and Co, Rukhmanibai v Radhabai widow and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

Long Causes.

167-14—Manji Karimbhoy Gopalji & ors v. Ard H D & Co Ty D & Co. Between Defts. 2 to 4.

236-14—Manecklal & Co. Bai Sakubai v. Ganpat Keshinath Manker Mehta D & L.

152-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr. Little and Co.

233-13—Little and Co, Prahlal Kahandas v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors, Bhai K and G, Mulji and Tha.

1058-13—Khand L and M, Nagardas Laldas Shroff and ors v Rustomji Pestonji Oomrigar and Co a firm and ors, Jeh S M and H, Sm B and Co, M B Chothia, Matu J and M, Mulla and Mulla.

461-14—Surajmal and Co, Jethalal Fulchand v Haridas Premji and ors, Purnanand and Co. Moti and D.

446-14—Daph F and D, Bai Jadav alias Bai Mane widow v Sunderji Devchand and anr, Smetham B and Co.

492-13—In Person, Haribux Bilasrai and ors v Ramgopal and anr, Payne and Co.

102-13—Malvi H M and R, Tribhowandas Narrandas Malvi v Abdullally Harimji Pagdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

193-14—Madhowji K & Ch Lakhabai v. Soonderbai widow Soonderdas & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

Chamber matter for Disposal.

App. No. 41-13-1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhao Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanswalla, 11-9-14.

1207-12—Mehta D & Lalu Narayen Jadhow v. Bhanji Ladha & anr., 2-9-14.

362-13—Dubash & Co. Messrs. Valla Pauna & Co. v. Gordhandas Dwarkadas, 1-10-14.

App. No. 10-13-815-12—Unwalla P & Papa Jasraj Foaji v. Abdul Rehman Sulleman 5-10-14.

339-14 & 370-14—Nadirsha & Darashaw Cassam Jome Essa v. Fateh Mahomed Joosab Essa, 6-10-14.

707-14—Patell & Eez Datee Maroti v. Eknath Shivram Motichand & D., 7-10-14.

863-12—Wadia G & Co. Foolchand Premji a firm v. Kahmji Haji Janmahomed Edg. G W & Co., 15-9-14.

369-11—Mehta D & Lalji Bimabai widow v. Dhulla Kuppa & ors. Jehangir M. & S., 29-9-14.

813-14—Raghavaya N & Co Madhowrao Milkunth Modi v. Anandibai widow & anr. Khanderao L & M 29-9-14.

387-14—Wadia G & Co. Fazulbhai Peri Mahomed Mancharshaw Dosabhoy Burjorji Wadia Mulji, 1-10-14.

O. S. 802-14—J. A. Villes Roger Mathias De Silva v. Roquestrain Pereira. 2-10-14.

I O Men Rolty 1-14—E. F. Nicholson P. Nassurwanji & Co. a firm v. The s.s. "Martinfe's" Ardeshir H. D & Co. 8-10-14.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 in Re suit No. 863-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed Petitioner v. Fulchand Premji a firm Respondents Wadia G & C., 8-10-14.

O S 886-14—J A Valles Krishnarao Narayen Rane v. Gopinath Dinanath Padhy & ors Pandea Dubash Co 25-8-14.

O S 1040-14—Nanu H & Co Dinbai Jivanji Dossabhai Shroff v. Ruttonji Pestonji Choksey & ors Unwalla P & P 24-9-14.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882—In Person In Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. J. Sanders Sitter Official Liquidator Bick M R & Co To settle List of contributions as per Judge's order dated 4-7-14.

For Abatement.

365-12—Amin & D Radharaman Prasad Lacmiprasad v. Goverdhandas Daipelji & ors Pandea & Co Ma vi H M & L.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

318-14—Mulji & Tha Roopchand Ramdas Bajari v. Juthalal Kalyanwal Bick M R & Co.

475-14—Dtph F & D Tricumdas Ranchordas v Manibai widow Bhai K & G part heard.

542-14—Mehta D & L Morarji Premji & ors. v. Damodhardas Haridas Motichand & D.

544-14—In Person Maneckbai widow v. Gopaldas Govindram—Mati J & M.

555-14—Nadirshaw & D Dinbai widow & ors. v. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla Crawford B & Co.

556-14—Rustomji & G. Dewji Jaitha & anr. v. Lakhmidas Narsey—Payne & Co.

562-14—Payne & Co. Ebrahim Haji Jossab & anr. v. Ali Mahomed Cumrudin Jarewalla Post R. K & Co.

563-14—Jehangir S M & H Luxmidas Devidas Gordhandas Virjiwandas Khund L & M.

S c ct 347-12310-14—Mulla & Mulla Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria v. Alli Mahomed Shariff Payne & Co.

511-14—Captain & Co. Messrs. Bhawanji Versey & Co. a firm v. Maganram Ramkishen a firm Tyabji D & Co.

1072-13—Pandia & Co Vasanji Hirji Gokuldas v. Maganlal M Vakil & Sons a firm Amin & D.

250-14—The B B & C I Ry Co. v. Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm & ors Bh K & G Captain & V Bithvant the defts.

832-13—Ard H D & Co Doongersey Surjey v. Vassanji Doongersey & anr Nadersha & D.

905-13—Dastur & Co Takersey Khairaj v. Mulji Shamji & anr Captain & V.

557-14—Malvi H M & R Messrs Harnandrai Phulchand a firm v. Mussamat Asharfi widow.

317-13—Bick M R & Co Sonubai widow & ors v. Varajdas Bhaidas Daph F & D.

1126-13—Ard H D & Co Bai Poorbai widow v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha & anr Captain & V.

203-13—S A Tyabji Atmaram Mangesh Dubhasi Durgabai widow.

270-13—Mehta D & L Esmail Mahomed & anr Piarbai widow & anr Khambatta & Co.

394-14—Mulji & Tha Molubhai Ibrahim & Co. v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt Daph F & D.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BY-ELECTION IN THE BYCULLA WARD.

The by-election took place yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram, a representative of the Byculla Ward on the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The poll was taken in booths erected in Sankli Street, Mr. P. Wag, Superintendent, License Department, being the polling officer.

The Ward has a population of 2,27,258, of whom 1606 are entitled to vote. Of these 661 are Mahomedans, 412 Hindus, 321 Parsis, 107 Europeans, 78 Eurasians and Portuguese, and 27 Jews and Armenians. There are 125 graduate voters.

There were two candidates for the vacancy, namely Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobani, and Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji Kalevar The polling commenced at 9-40 a.m., and a number of motor cars engaged by the candidates brought a large number of voters to the booth throughout the day. There was brisk voting at the commencement, and the rate slackened at noon, but in the afternoon the number of voters increased.

The official result will be declared to-day.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a wide impression prevails that the representatives of the Millowners' Association, who attended the meeting convened yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of Mr. Marshall Reid, voted for the resolution published in to-day's papers in the proceedings of the meeting, allow me to make matters clear as far as the Millowners' Association is concerned. It should be observed that out of the 13 persons present, seven were directly or indirectly interested in the sale and purchase of cotton; there were also two members of the Millowners' Association and two members of the Piece-Goods Association.

In the first place I am not aware whether the meeting was confidential or otherwise. Next, I must inform the public that the representatives of the Association did not vote for the resolution which was proposed. The statement made by Mr. Greaves at the meeting that the Millowners were deadly opposed to any movement, was flatly contradicted by the two representatives. All that the representatives agreed to was that the Association had no objection to measures being adopted for the protection of the interests of the ryots, provided that the measures did not in any way assist or finance the middlemen who sold the cotton in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS.

"Shanti Bhawan," Pedder Road,
Bombay, Oct. 9.

CRUELTY TO HORSES AND BULLOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I ask you to plead in your paper for the Bombay horses during this very hot month? The one idea of the Gharrywallah in driving is the lash and I often count ten or fifteen strokes before the poor creature has had time to turn round and start.

Surely it would be possible to create a *Public Opinion* over this matter if occupants of the ticcas would themselves protest. The cruel treatment of the bullocks and horses by the drivers is a great disgrace to this beautiful city.—Yours, etc.,

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

Bombay, Oct. 9th.

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Contributions towards the Hospital are acknowledged as follows:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,660,416-2-9; Lady Dorab J. Tata (for current expenses from September 1914 to August 1915), Rs. 500; Mr. Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash and family (for current expenses from September, 1914 to August 1915), Rs. 360; Anonymous, Rs. 150; Mr. F. R. Wadia (for current expenses from September 1914 to August 1915), Rs. 120, and smaller amounts bring the total

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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	15	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	15	2	per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins
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FIGHTING ON THE MARNE.

SERIES OF GIGANTIC BATTLES.

GERMAN RETREAT.

"The Times" correspondent in France from an outpost five miles south of Provins by Montereau, wrote on Sept. 11:—

I have succeeded, after difficulties so numerous that I have almost lost count of them, in achieving a point about five miles south of Provins, which, as I suppose all the world now knows, was all but gained by the German advance at the end of last week. In reaching this point I have travelled practically along the whole line of the Allied Armies—though, of course, to the rear. I have lived, as it were, in the anteroom of battles—for this terrific conflict is no single encounter. I have seen such sights as have afforded me at least a partial knowledge of the tremendous events passing so near to me, I have seen sights, too, which—for the moment it is impossible to recount, I have talked with all manner of men, with our gay and gallant British lads returning wounded from one or other of the innumerable points of this firing line of hundreds of miles, with Frenchmen, no less brave and bold-hearted, with refugees whose homes are even now desolate amongst these fields of the dead, lastly, with German prisoners—of whom I have encountered, not hundreds but thousands.

UHLANS IN CHANTILLY.

Very sure were these arrogant Teutons that no serious obstacle lay in their path to the coveted prize—Paris. Ten days ago a body of them entered the town of Chantilly, the French racing centre, and I have it from an Englishman who was present and who witnessed the scene that the idea seemed to prevail that all serious opposition was at an end.

"A body of Uhlans," he told me, "entered the little village near Chantilly, where we have our racing stable. They rode up the street and dismounted opposite a baker's shop. Most of the inhabitants had gone. The baker was in his bed. They roused him and ordered to supply them with food. They then searched his shop, and found some cartridges for a small rifle. For a moment it looked as though things would prove unpleasant for the baker, and indeed one of the soldiers had drawn his revolver. But presently the man thought better of it and desisted. They broke open a grocer's shop also. Otherwise they behaved well.

"One trooper came to our stable, his horse had been shot right through the nose, and was very weak. He took it into the stable and it at once fell down. He then led out a two-year-old we had, a promising colt, and saddled it up. Before he left he shook hands with us and apologized for the "theft." He carried a heavy weight of accoutrements, and the colt would not stand the strain, I am sure, for more than 10 miles."

During this period too—the period of the advance—many sharp encounters took place between French and German cavalry detachments. A Chantilly man whom I encountered one night in a railway station in which both he and I passed six long hours of waiting stretched on an iron bench under a drizzling downpour, attempting to sleep, told me that he had personally witnessed one of these cavalry skirmishes.

"The French," he said, "knew that a troop of the enemy's cavalry would pass along a high road near the town. They therefore sent out a body of troopers to await them. These latter took cover behind a hedge, and when the enemy approached galloped out at him unexpectedly. A fierce encounter ensued. The French threw their reins on their horses' necks and fired on the Germans, who being in inferior numbers quickly took to flight. Several Germans wheeled about, however, and returned the fire. Of these four were taken prisoners." I spoke to one of the prisoners, who declared that it was now only a matter of days until Paris was occupied.

INTO A TRAP.

Thus, skirmishing and looting—though it must be acknowledged that in many cases payment was offered by the invaders—the host of General Kluck made its way down across the Marne and the Grand Morin to Sezanne and Provins. The crossing of these rivers was always a difficult matter because the French in their retreat had blown up the bridges. But little opposition was met with. Opposition, I believe, was not intended at this stage. The Allies, on the contrary, led their enemies straight into the trap. I witnessed a little of this work and I know of a splendid "lead" which the British cavalry gave to the German—how, in a style that is good to think of, they fetched these over-eager Teutons mile after mile "across country"—the Germans believing that the Englishmen were running away. I know also of an exploit of four Englishmen at this period of the struggle which deserves to be placed on record. These gallant fellows actually traversed the enemy's lines and discovered the main positions of his guns. They did not all return. More than that I cannot say.

Thus lured by its foes and tempted by its overweening confidence the mighty host of the Kaiser rolled down to Provins. All was swept away before it. The stream of refugees which passed me night and day during the week-end, and which I encountered at a hundred different points, told its own sad tale. Everywhere was terror and despondency. "Fly," they told me. "They are here." From Troyes the story came, from Nogent-sur Seine, from Romilly——. These poor people had suffered terribly; above all they seemed to dread the "Taube," the aeroplane, one of which wrought great fear along this line, and finally dropped some bombs on the platform of the station at Troyes. But in the towns people are less easily terrified.

Having laboured so far, however, I resolved to stay and see what would happen. Nor had I long to wait. The tremendous advance reached Provins, it even extended to Nogent, but it got no further. The plan of the Allies was accomplished. "The hour" had struck.

THE GREAT GERMAN GUNS.

The German artillery at La Ferte Gaucher was very severe. It operated from the heights above the Grand Morin River. The line of fire extended away to Sezanne on the east and towards Vitry le Francois. The Great German guns seem to have done terrible execution at about eight kilometres, while those opposed to them, according to various accounts, were somewhat weaker at this long range. Happily the German fire was not accurate. Our men—that is to say, the French and the English—fought sternly on, winning ground foot by foot, until they were able to beat the enemy back and come to close quarters with him. Our soldiers, indeed, had to be held in restraint. They were almost too bold. The long days of falling back were over. The weary rearguard action was finished. At last the moment all had been longing for—the moment of attack—had come. Every soldier desired to fling himself on the enemy.

GERMANS PRESSED BACK.

On Sunday night the Germans began to go back. They recrossed the Grand Morin and moved to the plateau above Sezanne. The battle, nevertheless, went on furiously—as the trainloads of wounded which kept passing me all night showed only too clearly. "It was a snowstorm of shells," one soldier told me. "We pushed forward, however. A shell a few paces from me. It threw up a great column of earth which covered me, getting into eyes and mouth. Then we came under machine-gun fire. This was really terrible. We seemed to be in a furnace. The bullets screamed by and made fearful ravages. Dead and wounded lay all about; mixed up with them were wounded horses, which struggled and screamed in agony. But, in spite of all, we held on. I do not think we were afraid at all."

The enemy were repulsed then on the south. At the same moment they were being hotly attacked on the west at Meaux and on the banks of the Ourcq. On Monday the fighting around Meaux reached a terrible pitch of ferocity. The Germans had determined to cross the Marne here so as to break up the Allies and open the way to Paris. They made tremendous attempts to construct bridges over the river. The French had blown up all the existing bridges and covered the river with their heavy guns. Time after time the enemy's engineers attempted to place their pontoons in position. Each time as soon as the work began a hail of shells descended. The losses were terrific.

At one point 16 attempts at bridge-building were thus foiled. At the final attempt a mass of soldiers were hurled into the water. One soldier told me that he personally counted 600 corpses in one of the German trenches in this region. After the battle, when the enemy retired, the country was strewn with dead and dying. It was a fearful spectacle. Here a horse lay with its legs stiff stuck up in the air, another, behind the body of which two soldiers had sought cover, lacerated with shot, the two men dead; close behind them eight dead horses and five men surrounding a gun—the victims of an exploding shell.

MACHINE-GUN CHARGED.

"Our men," an officer told me, 'were wonderful around Meaux, I was at Charleroi, but I never saw anything to equal this scene. In spite of orders some of them actually charged a machine-gun. They fell so very many of them—but we won through."

That day the Germans fell back both along the Ourcq and the Marne. And curiously enough, during this time of retreat they seem to have greatly slackened their rifle fire. In one place they retired some 20 kilometres without firing a single shot. They were literally decimated. Our men came up with them finally and took seven cannon, two machine-guns, and about 1,000 prisoners. One of the prisoners confessed that they had run short of ammunition. They had been ordered to save it as much as possible! On Monday night the news spread all along the ranks of the Allies that September 6 and 7 had been good days for the Cause.

Monday, too, saw a tremendous encounter on the Ourcq—which here runs deeply between high banks. On Monday night the French entered a village in this region which the enemy had just vacated. In one house, a large one, they found a dinner table, beautifully spread, at which evidently the German staff had recently been seated. The candles still burned on the table. An old woman, the only occupant of the place, testified that their behaviour had been good. They seemed very tired. They had fled precipitately.

There was a great deal of hand-to-hand fighting on the Ourcq and much bayonet work. A flag was taken by the French. "In the melee," the soldier who won it said, "I found myself thrown beside a German lieutenant who was defending a flag. I rushed on him with my bayonet and he fell with the flag. "Voila!" And then the terrible regiment of Magdeburg beat a retreat!"

On Monday night the Army of General Kluck then had been thrown back from Gaucher; they are rushing back home." So the good story ran. And from every French lip there was a generous addendum to it—the Ourcq, from the Marne, and from the Grand Morin—that is to say, from the region of Meaux to the region of Sezanne. The position was serious, and immediate steps were necessary to save the line of communications and of retreat. To this end reinforcements were hurried north to the Meaux district and to the Ourcq, and a tremendous effort made to break up the French resistance in this quarter. For Meaux is to Paris as Reading is to London. It was by this way that an avenue was to be opened up to the capital.

THE FIGHTING OF THE BRITISH.

"Their army is in full retreat; they have crossed the river; they have left La Ferte. "And your compatriots—they have [illegible] like lions. They have smashed the Germans. Nothing can withstand them."

Certainly that fight from the Grand Morin northwards to the Marne was and is in achievement to be proud of. The Germans fought well, but they were outclassed and outmanœuvred. They were hurled back across the fields to La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, Charly, Chateau Thierry, and north towards the region of Compiegne and Soissons.

I am convinced that the full extent of this rout is not yet appreciated in England. I am convinced that it was of a truly terrific character. I have seen enough to make me very sure that such a blow will not fail to have a lasting effect. The number of German prisoners I have myself seen—and how much, in this land of railways, can one man see of transportation work—is colossal. One train seemed to carry nothing else, and they were of all regiments, from the Imperial Guard to the Uhlans and ordinary infantry sections. A fine, grim set of men, terribly weary, very admirable, except the officers. The number of wounded, too, was very great. I counted 15 trains in eight hours. But for the most part the wounds are not very severe. Nevertheless these were solemn and moving sights.

The enemy crossed the Marne on the return journey north under great difficulty and beneath a withering fire from our victorious British troops, which pursued them hotly. One laconic description I listened to ran: "We hurried them before the crossing and drowned them during it. The bridges were all down." The river was swollen with dead. The German artillery operated from the heights. There seems to have been much fierce hand-to-hand fighting. On Tuesday night our troops were in possession of La Ferte-sous-Jouarre. Charly, and Chateau Thierry. The Germans had fallen back some 40 miles, leaving a long trail of spoils behind them.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ACHIEVEMENT.

That same day in the neighbourhood of Vitry-le-Francois the French achieved a splendid victory and incidentally drove back the famous Imperial Guard of Germany from Sezanne towards the swamps of St. Gond, at which 100 years ago Napoleon achieved one of his last great successes. The main body of the Guard passed to the north of the swamps, but I heard of men and horses engulfed and destroyed. "It is our revenge for 1814," the French officers said. "If only the Emperor were here to see." It is here as it is elsewhere. The shadow of Napoleon remains. This great combat is upon his battle grounds, upon the scenes of his last, perhaps his most wonderful, achievement.

On Wednesday the English Army continued the pursuit towards the north, taking guns and prisoners. The stream of these prisoners flowed on day and night. They seem amazed that good treatment is meted out to them. They cannot believe apparently that their lives are safe. I saw 64 pass through Montereau one afternoon. In the station one of them died. The priest who was present held his hand at the last and a French sister of mercy ministered to him. His eyes opened for a moment and it seemed that he attempted to express his thanks. At that moment we forgot our bitter strife.

A few minutes later there came a heavy buzzing overhead. The cry went up, "Taube." It was a German aeroplane—it passed to the northward over the dark reaches of the Forest of Fontainebleau. Night fell. Great searchlights swept the sky, searching the clouds with their fierce eyes, and as I passed again to the eastward little eyes of ruddy fire awoke in the deep woods—the bivouacs of a thousand refugees waiting to return home.

Next day, Wednesday, I find myself in a new France. The good news has spread. It is in the air, on the wings of the wind—a breath of strong hope that braces a whole people. A cavalry regiment jingles past me, the men smiling gaily. Girls throw flowers at them. They kiss their hands. "Now every man of us is two men," they say. I watch the regiment till it appears as a thin stream against the green of a distant hill. It has gone to the great pursuit that even now is being carried forward.

The incidents of Wednesday will astound the world when they are made known in full. I am aware, for example, of a mighty charge by the Turcos on that day; and I know that 100 of their fierce fighters took 200 German prisoners after a fight which is described as one of the most terrible single combats of the war—a matter of swords and bayonets. I know also that two German detachments of some 1,000 men each, which were surrounded and cornered but which refused to surrender, were wiped out almost to the last man. Honour to their courage. These are incidents, but they carry conviction!

The tremendous attack of the Allies along the Ourcq on Tuesday is the keynote to these doings of Wednesday. It was this terrific attack which suddenly showed the German Commander that his lines of communication were threatened, and which, in company with the splendid stand of his enemy at Sezanne, caused him to retreat with all haste in a northerly direction.

Now came the crowning stroke. The army of the Ourcq and of Meaux and the army of Sezanne drew together like the blades of a pair of scissors, the pivot of which was in the region of the Grand Morin. The German retreat was thus forced towards the east and speedily became a rout. I repeat that England scarcely realizes as yet what Wednesday and Thursday have achieved, alike in breaking up the enemy and in heartening our troops. Guns, ammunition, hospital stores, and thousands of prisoners have been taken. The tactics of Mons and Charleroi are justified to the hilt. Torrential rain fell all day to-day, with a terrific wind, which must have greatly affected the German retreat.

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INNOCENT INHABITANTS SHOT.

Mr. A. West, special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Milan writes as follows:—

A pathetic story of the wanton destruction of the picturesque Alsatian village of Burgweiler by a horde of drunken Germans is recounted for the first time in the Turin "Gazzetta del Popolo," whose war correspondent has collated the narratives of fugitive survivors.

It was on August 15. A thousand villagers were gathered around the image of the Virgin celebrating the festival of the Assumption. German troops who had been pursuing the retreating French were lodged, some outside, some inside the village.

Towards midday a subordinate cavalry officer rode into the central square on a horse which was fast losing blood from an ugly wound. Soon it dropped to the ground in agony. The officer, whipping out his revolver, shot the animal dead.

Hearing the report, a group of German soldiers, who had been getting tipsy in a wine tavern hard by, seized their rifles and ran out into the street, exclaiming. "They're shooting down our men." So they began firing recklessly into houses, and indeed at everybody they chanced to meet. The terrified people rushed indoors, barring the entrances to their dwellings.

In the meantime officers on horseback went round the district to summon their men from pastimes. They then broke down the doors of the houses with sledge-hammers and ordered out forthwith the entire population of men, women, and children, giving each family a few minutes' grace to collect a day's rations and a few scraps of clothing.

FIRE AND MURDER.

The villagers all seemed to realise that they were fated never to return to their homesteads. Many on leaving chalked on the doors some such inscription as "For God's sake spare this habitation. It belongs to an innocent man—the bread-winner of a big family."

Amidst a strong guard of soldiery all the villagers were next lined up along the principal street, and absolute silence was called while all the menfolk were bidden to hold up their arms. Then, towards the hour of sunset, five of their number were told to stand forth and were accused of having fired upon the German troops.

They were led 50 yards down the slope on the hillside, while the terrified spectators were directed to line the crest of the hill to witness a deadly volley of lead being poured into the bodies of the five victims, one after the other.

In the interval automobiles were busy carrying barrels of petroleum for the destruction of the place. Bands of troops went from house to house, piling up the furniture in the middle of the ground-floor rooms saturating it with the same inflammable fluid, and setting the whole on fire. Factories and the larger buildings were wrecked with bombs. Only the village church was spared, and for some unexplained reason a pretty, isolated country house, standing in its own flower-decked grounds, also escaped.

Five hundred homeless families were made to stand in the open all through the night to watch the burning of their homes. The corpses of the slain quintette were thrown into a common grave.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

NOTABLE SPEECH TO THE BELGIAN MISSION.

A Washington message dated Sept. 16 states:—

Receiving the Belgian Special Mission to-day, President Wilson said:—

You are not mistaken in believing that the people of this country love justice, seek the true paths of progress, and have a passionate regard for the rights of humanity.

I am honoured that your land should have turned to me in their time of distress, as to one who would wish, on behalf of the people he represents, to consider the claims to the imperial sympathy of mankind of a nation which deems itself wronged.

The President then promised carefully to consider the Mission's protest, and continuing, he said:—

I pray God that very soon this war will be over. The day of accounting will then come, when, I take it for granted, the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed, their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed.

Fortunately by agreement the nations of the world have made a plan for such reckoning and settlement. What such a plan as they have made cannot compass the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in such matters, will supply.

It would be unwise and premature for a single Government, however fortunately separated from the present struggle, to form or to express a final judgment.

Presenting the Belgian claims, M. de Wiart declared: "Incredible acts of violence have been committed against Belgium. Her peaceful inhabitants have been massacred, her defenceless women and children outraged, and her open undefended towns destroyed."

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

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TALES OF BRITISH CALM AND COURAGE.

CHOCOLATE PRIZES FOR MARKSMANSHI

A Frenchman, who seems to have been attached to a Scottish regiment as interpreter since the beginning of hostilities, tells the following stories of his comradeship in arms with the British:—

"Their courage," he writes, "is admirable. These fellows go into action as if they were going to a picnic, with laughing eyes, and, whenever possible, with a cigarette between their lips. Their courage is a mixture of imperturbability and tenacity. One must have seen this immovable calm, their heroic sang-froid under a rain of bullets to do it justice.

"At——the Germans in crushing numbers were about to enter the town. It was necessary to hold them back long enough to enable the British troops to retire in good order. A handful of Scots were selected for this duty. Sheltered in one of the first houses of the village, they kept up a well-sustained fire on the enemy, but had to endure themselves a perfect storm of bullets. The shattered windows flew in all directions. The walls were riddled with bullet-holes. Already several of our men had dropped. Suddenly the German fire ceased; the enemy was evidently shifting ground to a better position, and one of those silent moments of waiting ensued, the worst of all to endure.

PRIZES FOR MARKSMANSHIP.

"While the pause lasted a Scottish sergeant noticed that our frail fortress was a grocer's shop. On a shelf he found a few packets of chocolate. An idea occurred to him. Turning to his men, he held up the packets, saying: "Whoever bowls his man over gets a piece!"

"The German fusillade began anew. The Scots, roaring with laughter at the sergeant's marksmanship prizes, fired back as coolly as if at target practice. The sergeant, while keeping his own rifle busy, watched the effect of the fire on the advancing enemy. He recorded each successful shot with. 'Got him,' and handed over a cake of chocolate to the winning marksman. Alas! There were few prize-winners who lived to taste their reward.

"The next day the same regiment lay in trenches under a mixed rifle and shrapnel fire. Suddenly a couple of privates noticed that the French interpreter was awkwardly placed at a spot where the trench was not wide enough to enable him to make proper use of his rifle.

"'The Frenchman isn't comfortable,' said one, and both left the trench, spade in hand, knowing well that they were serving the enemy as targets, dug out the trench in front of their French comrade, and returned with unbroken calm to their own places and their rifles.

"Our British allies have, as everyone knows, two main preoccupations to be able to shave and to have tea. No danger deters them from their allegiance to the razor and the teapot.

"At——, in the Department of the Nord, I heard a British officer of high rank declare with delicious calm between two attacks on the town, 'Gentlemen, it was nothing. Let's go and have tea.'

"Meanwhile his men took advantage of the brief respite to crowd around the pump, where, producing soap and strop, they proceeded to shave minutely and conscientiously with little bits of broken glass serving as mirrors."

The writer was profoundly amused by the new British war-cry, "Are we down-hearted?" and the resounding "No" which follows it. After a volley has swept the ranks there is always some joker to shout the question, and all the rest roar out in the midst of general laughter "No."

GETTING "THE BEST OF IT."

He was associated with the British troops in Belgium when, he says, "God knows the shock was terrible, and the defence, one to ten, admirable. I have seen a crack cavalry regiment almost annihilated in a desperate charge against the German artillery. I have seen the heroic Scots mown down. These are visions which will take long to fade. Yet the British have already forgotten those tragic days when they alone bore the weight of the German onslaught.

"When in my presence those British soldiers were told of the disasters to their best regiments they never flinched. 'Never mind. We'll have the best of it one day,' was the invariable answer after a moment's silence.

"And that imperturbable conviction that they will get the best of it is the best support of their courage, is the secret which with fatal certainty will give them the victory."

TURKEY'S COUP.

AMERICA UPHOLDS THE CAPITULATIONS.

President Wilson has taken up an unexpectedly firm attitude on the question of the abolition of the Turkish capitulations, says a Washington correspondent. He has cabled to Mr. Henry Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador at Constantinople, instructing him to inform the Turkish Government that the United States refuses to acquiesce in the attempt to set aside the capitulations, which it is maintained Turkey has no right to do.

The American Government reserves the right of discussing the grounds on which its attitude is based.

CONSTANTINOPLE VERSION.

It is understood that the Powers, while protesting against the Porte's unilateral decision to abolish the Capitulations, will, pending the conclusion of new Treaties of Commerce, provisionally admit Turkey's liberty of action in financial, economic and fiscal matters.

The desire of Turkey having been met, the safeguards relating to the administration of justice will be maintained until the Turks are equipped with the proper machinery for dealing with judicial matters.

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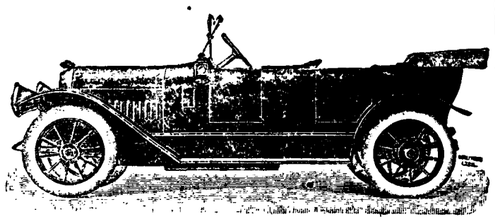

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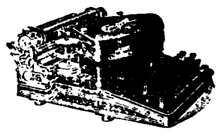

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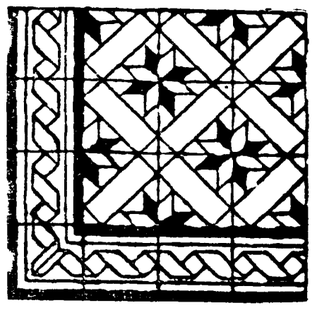

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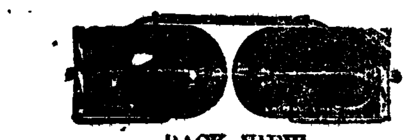

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18th Sunday after Trinity, 11th Oct.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E. Flat 521, 317, 318, 297; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles; Hymns 217, 266, 477. Collection for Cathedral Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari, 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Church expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7.30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no service until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7.30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Praise:—Psalm 166 (Kilmarnock), Hymns 52, 272, 122, 559.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.—9.30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. R. Nikambe; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor. Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. W. W. Thomas; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. F. W. Page; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher; G. Bennett Esq.; 6-30 p.m.. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. W. W. Thomas; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. Giles; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Rev. A. Giles: Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Bible Classes for young people. from 5 30 to 6-15 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church. New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3 15 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 4 30 p.m. Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m. English Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Mone.—7 and 8.30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher. S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5.30, 7, and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5.30, 7-30 a.m., 9. a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7.30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho 5, 5-60, 6.30, 7.30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8.30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

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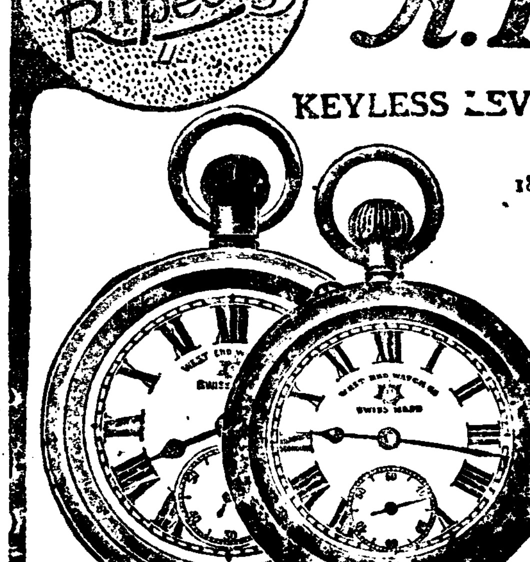

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